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HISTORY

OF THE

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY

OF

GROCCERS OF LONDON,

PRINCIPALLY COMPILED FROM THEIR OWN RECORDS.

BY

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GROCERS' COMPANY.*

GENERAL SUMMARY FROM THE HISTORIES OF LONDON.

"THE Company of Grocers, in elder time called Pepperers, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers, in the thirtieth year of *King Edward the Third*, anno dom. 1345; the arms and supporters granted by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, in the time of King Henry the Eighth, (viz. anno 1531;) helm and crest afterwards granted, and the same arms and supporters confirmed by William Hervey, Clarencieux, under the seal of his office, and the seal of his arms, anno 1562, 4 reg. *Elizab.*, and approved in a visitation anno 1634."†

"This Fraternity, antiently denominated *Pepperers*, having changed their name to that of *Grocers*, were under that denomination incorporated by letters patent of Edward the Third, anno 1345, by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of

* So much use has been made of the "Account of the Grocers' Company," in our introductory Essay, as well in regard to its valuable historical information and constitution as on other points, that only a slight account, em-

bodying such additional matter as we have been able to obtain, and avoiding as much as possible what has been already said, will here be necessary.

† Strype's *Stow*, ii. p. 262.

the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, which was confirmed by Henry the Sixth, anno 1429. This Company consists of a prime and three other wardens, fifty-two assistants, and one hundred and twenty-seven liverymen, whose fine upon admission is twenty pounds. They have a great estate; out of which is yearly paid to the poor about seven hundred pounds."* "Their arms are, argent a chevron, gules, between six cloves in chief and three in base, sable; crest, a helmet and torse, a loaded camel trippant proper, bridled of the second; supporters, two griffins per fess gules and or; motto, 'God grant the Grace.' This Company furnished one hundred lord mayors, and is further dignified by enrolling amongst its honorary members five kings, several princes, eight dukes, three earls, and twenty lords, together with numerous distinguished statesmen, naval and military officers, &c."† Their patron is St. Anthony.—*Hall: Grocers' Alley, Poultry.*

There is no patent of incorporation of the Grocers' Company to be found in the calendars of the Patent Rolls at the Tower, or in the indexes to those deposited at the Rolls Chapel, before 7 Henry VI., nor even a licence for holding such a gild, the term *grocer* being at first unknown. It is certain, however, that the founders of that company, under the name of Pepperers, met as a fraternity in 1345.

The charter 7 Henry VI. incorporates "the freemen of the mystery of Grocers of the city of London" by the name of "Custodem Co'itates Mistere Grocerie, London," allowing them to elect annually three wardens.‡ In 8 Henry VI. they were confirmed with additional privileges, by letters addressed "To the Wardens of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London."§ By a charter 26 Henry VI., the king constitutes William Westmale, Richard Hakedy, and Thomas Gibbs, wardens, garbellors of spices on behalf of the fraternity, with ample jurisdiction and control, and the examination of drugs.|| Philip and Mary, in their 4th and 5th years, recite by inspeximus, and confirm the charter 7 Henry VI.

* Maitland, p. 1232.

† New View of London, ii. p. 607.

‡ Primo Pat. de anno reg. Hen. VI. 7mo. m. 10. 24. "*Incorporatio Grocerior' Lond. ac eorum libertat.*"

§ Tertia Pat. de anno Reg. Hen. VI. 8vo. m. 9. n. 6. "*Incorporatio*

ac libert' pro custod. Misterie Grocerie civibus Lond."

|| Tertia Pat. de anno 26. Hen. VI. m. 15, n. 6. "*Ampl' libertat confirmat. custod. Misterie Grocerie, London.*"

to Sir John Lyon, knight, alderman, Edward Foulter and Peter Bristowe, wardens;* as does Elizabeth, by inspeximus directed "p.'Hoibz Mistere Grocerie, London," and addressed to the then wardens, Thomas Lodge, alderman, Edward Jackeman and John Ryvers.† James I. in his second year, granted the company an entire new charter, extending their oversight and control, and allowing them to elect assistants. This was merged in a new charter of Charles I., by which he reincorporated the company, making them a body politic and corporate, under the denomination of "the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London," and which allowed them annually to elect four wardens, with assistants, (not to exceed thirteen in the whole,) and to hold courts of the same.‡ The charter of 3 March, 4 Jac. II.§ confirmed the charter of 36 Car. II. with additions, and was followed by a second charter of James II., dated November 2d the same year, which confirmed the Grocers' first incorporation of 7 Henry VI., together with the charter 15 Charles I., and all liberties which they had enjoyed before the (afterwards revoked) grant of 36 Charles II.|| Finally, William and Mary, in the second year of their reign, besides placing the company in possession of all the privileges they had enjoyed before the Quo Warranto, (in common with the rest of the companies,) embodied with them, as part of the same corporation of grocers, the confectioners, druggists, tobacco-nists, tobacco-cutters, and sugar-refiners, and extended the grocers' right of trade-search over the whole, to the City and its liberties and suburbs within the circuit of three miles.¶

The names of the company of Grocers, from the record in the Chapter-house, consisted of the following fifty-nine persons :

Mr. LAXTON.	Mr. BODLEY.	Mr. Pynchester.
Mr. ALENY.	Mr. Grimson.	Mr. Mery.
Mr. Prest.	Mr. Lane.	Mr. Bodnam.
Mr. GYBSON.	Mr. Sumner.	Mr. Myller.
Mr. Fermor.	Mr. OSBORNE.	Mr. Bowyer.
Mr. Crull.	Mr. Posyer.	Mr. Woodcock.

* Prima pars confirmac'on de anno R. Re. Elizabeth' secundo.

† Ibid.

‡ Quarta pars Paten de anno RR. Caroli quinto-decimo. "D. Con. sibi et successib3, Mister' Grocer', London."

§ Tertia pars Paten. de anno R. Re. Jacobi Secundi quarto. "D. Conc. Grocer. London, Concess."

|| Undecima pars Paten. de anno R. Re. Jacobi Secundi, quarto. "De Cart. Custod. et Ciōi'tat. Mister' Grocer', London, sibi et success."

¶ Quarta pars Paten. de anno secundo Guliel. et Marie Secundo. "De Cart. Custod. de Grocer. London, sibi et successoribus."

Mr. Wheeler.	Richard Cull.	John Gore.
Mr. Wolley.	John Dunstall.	John Saunders.
Mr. Wendon.	EDWARD PRESTE.	Edmond Cockerell.
Mr. Deane.	Henry Barnys.	Robert Colte.
Mr. Morys.	William Mathew.	Will'm Lyvers.
Mr. Chertsey.	James Apott.	Will'm Rawlyns.
William Huxley.	Nich'us Tycheborne.	HENRY CHOLMLEY.
Ambrose Barker.	ROBERT FABYANE.	John Malyn.
Will'm Toket.	George Betyinson.	WILLIAM REST.
Henry Horne	Thomas Alsopp.	George Lytilcote.
Robert Wolworth.	Edward Moreton.	Arthur Devonshire.
Philip Yorke.	Will'm Pratt.	Thomas Cunstable.
WILL'M BULLER.	Will'm Wyott.	Will'm Pegham.
JOHN LYON.	Thomas Ponslowe.	

By the sworn return of William Ravenhill, clerk of the Grocers' in 1700, the livery then amounted to 277. At the poll, 1722, 151 voted. The "New and Complete Survey," 1742, states the livery to amount to 280. In the list of liverymen, 1796, the number who voted was 150. The Grocers' livery,* as in their list for 1831,

** List of the Livery of the Grocers' Company.*

Abbinett, John, jun., Mark lane, wine merchant.	Bridgeman, John.
Amale, H. L., Doctors' Commons.	Bridges, Thomas, 35, St. Swithin's lane.
Andrews, Thomas, Soho square.	Browne, J. H.
Annard, William, Pinner's court, Broad street.	Browne, H. N., Betts street, Ratcliffe, sugar refiner.
Ansted, John, Mincing lane, broker.	Brooke, L. B., 11, Paper buildings, Temple.
Ansted, William, Warren street, Fitzroy square.	Browning, Henry, 37, Mark lane.
Bagster, Samuel, Paternoster row, bookseller.	Bullen, Bank of England.
Bailey, Thomas, 14, Castle street, Finsbury.	Bunkin, John.
Barron, Charles, Giltspur street.	Burgon, John, Bucklersbury.
Barrow, Charles, 28, Pall Mall.	Champion, William, Upper Thames street, grocer.
Baxter, T., Dalston terrace.	Champion, Thomas, 28, Lower Grosvenor street.
Baxter, H.	Chaplin, John.
Baxter, Charles, 23, Mincing lane.	Cheveley, Thomas, 92, Royal Exchange.
Best, R. Jun., Greenwich.	Churchyard, Thomas, Wilson street, Finsbury square, druggist.
Bicknell, Henry, 76, Great Surrey street.	Collison, Francis.
Biggerstaff, R.	Cooper, John, esq., Osborn street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner.
Birch, William, Charlotte row.	Cotton, Francis, Shoreditch, silver-smith.
Bishop, James, Finsbury, distiller.	Coxhead, S. Bridge road, Lambeth, oilman.
Blackburn, William, Mr. Twining's, Strand.	Dawson, Charles, Boswell court, Carey street.
Boddy, John, 3, Brunswick place, Camberwell road.	
Box, George, Great Knight-rider street.	
Bridgeman, William.	

consisted of 186, four whereof were master and wardens, and 35 on the court of assistants. The present livery fine is 21*l*.

Strype's catalogue only enumerates sixty-four lord mayors Peppercers or Grocers, from 1231 to 1710.

- Davis, Edward, 9, Philpot lane.
 Day, William, Gracechurch street, oilman.
 Day, Thomas, Gracechurch street, oilman.
 Dodd, William, 14, Judd place, East.
 Dollond, G. H. St. Paul's Church-yard.
 Draper, Richard, 34, Dowgate hill.
 Edridge, Joseph, Tottenham.
 Ellis, W., 88, Tower street.
 Eyles, Edward, Ludgate hill.
 Eyles, R. W., Lavender Sweep, Clapham.
 Fanhouse, James, Mincing lane, broker.
 Fielder, Thomas, Down place, Kent road.
 Fincham, Charles, Charing Cross, grocer.
 Folgham, Thomas, Mr. Hudson's, Cheapside.
 Frampton, Thomas D., Leadenhall street.
 Frampton, William, jun., Leadenhall street.
 Funge, John, Garraway's Coffee house.
 Fyffo, E. C., Garlick hill.
 Gadbury, George, 12, Greenman row, Bethnal green.
 Garrard, Thomas, Ratcliffe Highway.
 Garrard, R., 31, Pantan street, silversmith.
 Gilbert, W. D., Leadenhall street.
 Gilbert, T., Leadenhall street, optician.
 Goodhart, Jos. Henry, Surrey place, Old Kent road.
 Goodhart, Jacob, E., 4, Ratcliffe highway.
 Goodhart, John, Lamb's Conduit street, grocer.
 Goodhart, Jacob, Tooting, Surrey.
 Goodhart, Emanuel, Langley, Beckenham.
 Gore, A., Mount street, Lambeth.
 Gosling, William, Great St. Helens, surveyor.
 Gower, A. L., 31, Finsbury square.
 Grace, Henry, Old street, colourman.
 Green, Henry, 5, Gracechurch street.
 Griffin, John, Southampton street, Covent Garden.
 Groves, R. J., Mincing lane.
 Hale, Harry.
 Hale, Charles, Poultry, oilman.
 Hancock, John, Bread street hill, grocer.
 Hankey, W. A., 14, Mincing lane, broker.
 Harlston, S. P., 11, Paper buildings, Temple.
 Hayward, James, Barnes, Surrey, druggist.
 Heath, J. B., Old Jewry.
 Hedley, J. H., Mincing lane.
 Hill, Henry, 15, Vauxhall terrace.
 Hill, John Wilks, Cooper's row, Great Tower hill, surgeon.
 Hill, Joshua Charles, 2, Sloane street.
 Hill, Thomas, 1, Paragon row, Kent road.
 Hill, William, 71, Borough, salter.
 Hill, W., jun., 71, Borough, oilman.
 Hillhouse, Richard, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, grocer.
 Hodgson, John, Church lane, Whitechapel.
 Hodgson, Thomas, Church lane, Whitechapel, sugar refiner.
 Holden, Robert.
 Hooper, W. C., 26, Old Change.
 Hooper, S. F., Great Eastcheap.
 Hope, S. F., Gracechurch street, oilman.
 Hopkins, William, esq.
 Hopkins, Charles, Stratford, Essex.
 Hughs, Hugh, W., Ditchling, Sussex.
 Inglis, James, 55, Old Broad street, merchant.
 Jackson, Henry, 16, Bayham street, Camden Town.
 Judkin, T. S., Clarendon square, Somer's Town.
 King, F. B., Lower road, Islington.
 Ladbroke, Henry, esq., Bank buildings.
 Ladbroke, Felix, esq., *ibid*.
 Lambert, D., Abchurch lane.
 Lawrence, W., Goodman's fields, sugar refiner.
 Lawrence, R. H., *ibid*.
 Layton, A., Lime street, broker.
 Layton, James, jun., 31, Old Jewry.
 Lloyd, D., Rood lane, grocer.
 Lomas, H. L., Stock Exchange.
 Louchman, Joseph, 14, Aldermanbury.
 Lushington, William.
 Lushington, John, esq.
 M'Adams, John, Strand, silversmith.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The original founders of the Grocers' Company, it has been stated, were at first known by the name of Pepperers, pepper being the principal article in which the fraternity then dealt. This commodity, the being *licensed* to deal in which is still obliged to be

- M'Andrei, Robert, Lower Thames street, orange merchant.
 Marriner, James, 93, Cheapside.
 Matson, G., Martin's lane, Cannon st.
 Matthei, William, Friday street.
 Mawley, Charles, 1, Doughty street.
 Mitchell, Alexander.
 Morrison, W. N., Great Surrey street, silversmith.
 Nairne, Charles, Walcot terrace, Lambeth.
 Nairne, George, Stock Exchange.
 Nettleship, Thomas, Grocers' Hall.
 Nettleship, Samuel, Sunning hill, Berks.
 Newsom, W., 279, High street, Southwark.
 Nottidge, F. H. Russell street, Bloomsbury.
 Paine, Cornelius, Mincing lane, broker.
 Palmer, J. H., Walworth.
 Papsworth, John, Tottenham Court road, grocer.
 Pinky, H. K., 7, Idol lane.
 Pott, William, Bridge st. Southwark.
 Pott, Arthur, ibid.
 Pott, Charles, Bridge st. Southwark.
 Potts, Richard, Lloyd's Coffee house.
 Priestley, Thomas Pewson, 10, Coburn street, Mile End.
 Pugh, C., Cannon street, grocer.
 Pugh, David, Welch Pool.
 Rankin, G. N., Basinghall street.
 Richards, R., 23, Rood lane.
 Ripley, James, Mill place, Commercial road.
 Rippon, C. N., 3, St. Mary at hill.
 Risdon, J. jun., Stock Exchange.
 Roebuck, George, St. Mary at hill, grocer.
 Ryder, Thomas.
 Savage, W. H., Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, coachmaker.
 Savage, W. W., ibid.
 Sharpe, R. S., Fenchurch street, grocer.
 Sharpe, Thomas, ibid.
 Shaw, Benjamin, Cornhill.
 Shaw, Samuel, ibid.
 Shillito, John, 145, Upper Thames st.
 Smart, George Thomas, 91, Great Portland street.
 Stedman, C. H., 9, Throgmorton street.
 Stedman, F., South Sea House.
 Steinmitz, C., Ratcliffe Cross.
 Steinmitz, T., ibid.
 Steinmitz, W., ibid.
 Stuart, Henry, Foregate, Worcester.
 Suckling, Colonel William, Windsor, Berks.
 Tabrum, Robert, East street, Colchester.
 Taddy, Charles.
 Thompson, William James, Dunster court, Mincing lane.
 Townsend, E., jun., 47, Lime street, broker.
 Tucker, G. C., Russell court, Drury lane, bookseller.
 Vanhouse, James, Mincing lane, broker.
 Vanhouse, William, ibid.
 Vanhouse, James, jun., ibid.
 Vanhouse, Charles, Copthall court, broker.
 Wade, J., Leadenhall street, carver and gilder.
 Warner, Redston, Rood lane.
 Warner, Robert, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.
 Warner, Charles, Everton, Liverpool.
 Warner, George, Rood lane.
 Warner, Henry, ibid.
 Warner, C. P., 28, Cornhill.
 Warren, Thomas, Commercial Sale Rooms.
 Warren, James, ibid.
 Ward, Samuel, Piccadilly, tobacconist.
 Watts, John.
 Welch, George, Portsmouth.
 Wichart, D., 59, Lemon street, sugar refiner.
 Williams, William, Great St. Helens.
 Yallop, Thomas, Old street road, colour manufacturer.
 Yates, Edward John.

specially inscribed over the doors of modern grocers, was equally esteemed an import of importance in the culinary preparations of the Romans. It is so noticed in the reign of Augustus :

Mercibus hic Italis mutat, sub sola recenti,
Rugusum Piper et pellentis granei Cymini.

Persius, Sat. 5.

“With merchandizes this with care doth run,
Unto the East under the rising sun,
To fetch rough Pepper and pale Cummin seeds,
For Roman wares.”

Hence Ravenhill, the historian of the Grocers' Company,* concludes that this trade was not unknown at Rome ; and, though his opinion has been treated as visionary, we must certainly admit that if the Romans were importers of pepper, they must have had retailers of it, or pepperers. In respect to the sale of drugs, which we have seen early formed another main branch of the grocers' trade,† they more nearly resembled the Roman *medicamentarii*: dealers in the various other articles, formerly termed groceries, are also to be traced amongst the classical ancients.

The Pepperers are first mentioned as a fraternity amongst the amerced gilds of Henry II., but probably existed as a gild long before. The “*Gilda de Pipariorum*” paid on this occasion sixteen marks. Half a century later we find the Pepperers filling the first civic offices, and that they were mostly of Italian descent. Andrew de Bokerell, pepperer, and mayor from 1231 to 1237, was of the *Eocherelli* family, noticed in the preceding account of the Mercers' Company, as was Sir John de Gisors, pepperer, and mayor 1310, a member of the *Gisorio*, also of Italian origin; both are mentioned with the Basings, and other Lombards, in the Hundred Rolls and Inquisitions in the reign of Edward.‡ The statutes and ordinances of the Pepperers, made in the reign

* Ravenhill's Short Account of the Company of Grocers, 4to. 1689.

† Hist. Essay, pp. 478-9.

‡ In 1283, the first mention occurs of legal encouragement given by act of Parliament to foreign merchants, then called “Merchants' Strangers,” who, excepting always those at the Steelyard, till now met with many discouragements from the jealousy borne towards foreigners by the English, so

little was the true interest of the public then understood. These merchants were chiefly Lombards, and other merchants of Italy, viz. of Genoa, Florence, Lucca, Pisa, and Venice, who then supplied all the rest of Christendom, westward, with Indian and Arabian spices and drugs, as well as with their own fine manufactures of silks and stuffs, and with the wines and fruits of Italy. The Italian mer-

of Edward II. were amongst the City Records, under the title "Ordinatio Piperorum de Sopers lane." They were written in Norman French, and began thus:

"Ces sont les Pointz que les bons genz de Sopere lane del Mestier des Peveres," &c. By the assent of Sir Stephen de Abyndone, mayor of London; John de Gisors, Nicholas de Farindone, John de Wengrave, Robert de Kelsby, William de Leyre, and others, made for the common benefit of the whole people of the land."

That the Grocers were only a separation from the parent society of Pepperers, and which latter long afterwards formed a distinct and independent body, is evident from what has been said, and from the preamble to their "Pointz," at their first assembly in 1345, when they commenced their fraternity under that designation only:

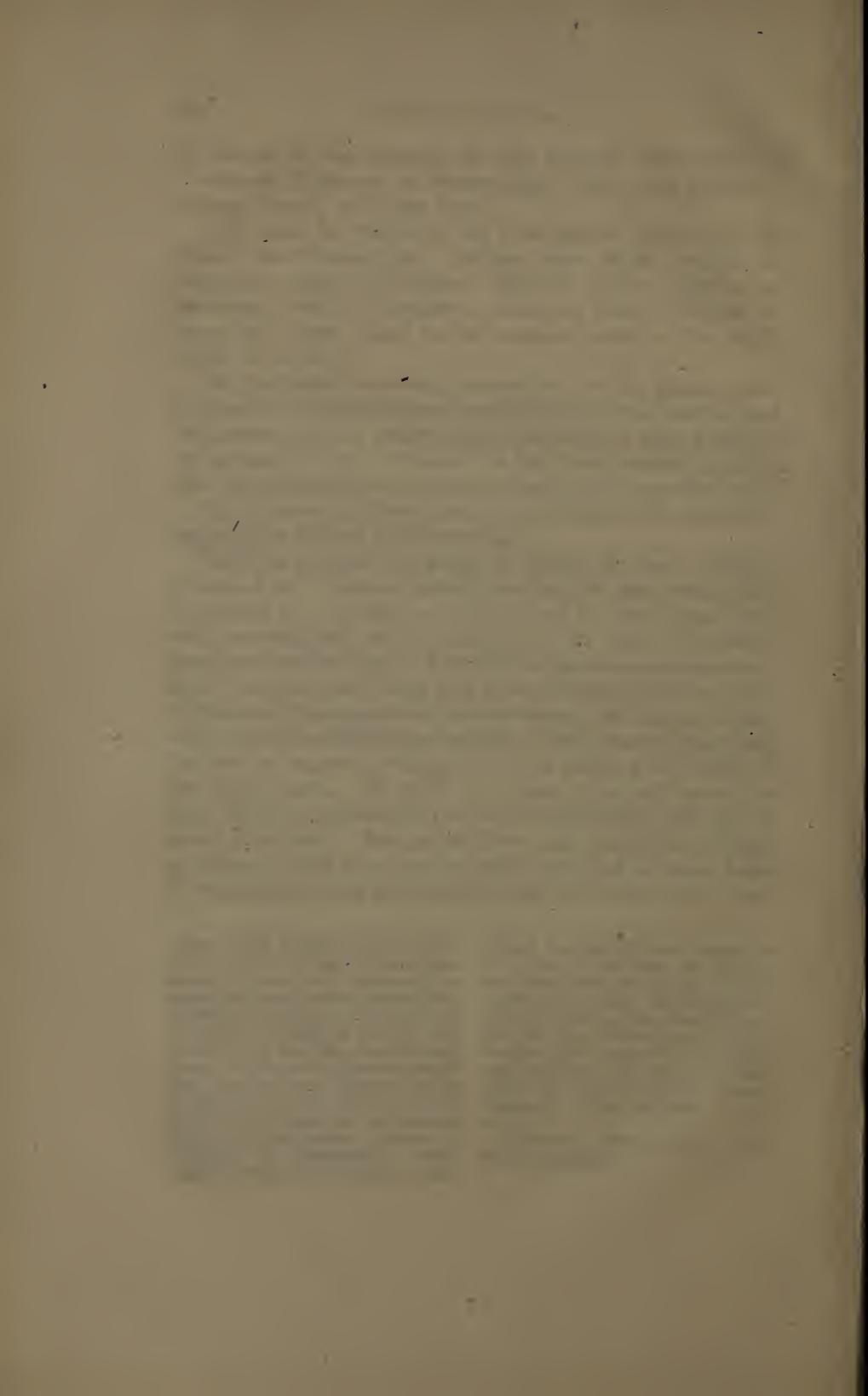
"En le honeur de Dieu," &c. "une Fratⁿite fuist funduz der compaignons *Peveres* de Soperes lane."

Why they acquired the name of grocers has been variously accounted for. Pennant absurdly ascribes it to their having dealt in *grossi* or figs; but this, as only one, and an almost unmentionable commodity with the early members of the trade, could hardly have given them their name. Ravenhill's explanation is more correct, that "the word *grocer* was a term at first distinguishing *merchants* of this society in opposition to *inferior traders*; for that they usually sold in *gross* quantities by great weights,"* and it was on this account that they are supposed afterwards to have obtained the custody of the *King's Beam*. He adds, "in some of our old books, the word signifies merchants that in their merchandizing dealt for the *whole* of any kind. But, in after times, the word grocery became so extensive, that it can now be hardly restrained to certain kinds of merchandizes they have formerly dealt in; for they have been

chants, styled Lombards, who resorted to England, became likewise great lenders of money, both to the king and nobles: and though, from narrow views, opposed by the people, furnished its best sinews to trade, as do now their successors on the same spot of residence,—the bankers of Lombard-street. The king, on being petitioned by the Londoners to expel these merchants, refused, which occasioned the frequent conflicts we have noticed. Anderson's "History of Commerce," which chiefly furnishes the preceding infor-

mation, has the following passage on the subject: "We shall only remark, that many have blamed the City of London for so often and violently opposing foreigners, since, though it may suit with the narrow system of their freedoms and respective companies, such opposition has been by many judged detrimental to the general commerce of the kingdom." V. i. 317-18.

* Ravenhill's Short Account of the Grocers' Company.



the most universal merchants that traded abroad, and what they brought home many artists of this society found out ways afterwards to change and alter the species, by mixture, confections, and compositions of simple ingredients; by which means many and various ways of dealing and trading passed under the denomination of GROCERIES: and, indeed, this city and nation do in a great measure owe the improvement of navigation to merchants originally exercising their mystery, as trading into all foreign parts from whence we have received either spices, drugs, fruits, gums, or other rich aromatic commodities." How completely supported the above explanation is by the act of 37 Edward III., must appear from again quoting the preamble of that act: "That those *merchants* called '*GROSSIERS*' had, by covin, and by orders made amongst themselves in their fraternities or gilds, *engrossed* all sorts of wares, whereby they suddenly raise the prices of them, and that they had laid up other merchandizes until they had become dear." And, in like manner, Skinner: "*Grocers*, in libro statutorum significat *mercatores* qui aliquid merceris genus totum coemant."* Ravenhill's opinion, in continuation: "that the Levant and other Merchant Companies sprung out of this," as we know to be the case with the East India Company, (the importers of the greatest of all modern groceries, *tea*.) is easily to be proved; nor will his assertions be found less true as to other points, from our succeeding notices.

The first meetings and proceedings of the branch fraternity of Pepperers or Grocers, their electing of wardens, framing ordinances, appointment of a chaplain, receipt of gifts for their altar, adoption of a livery, and progressive improvement in funds, have been noticed.† It began, as there stated, with only twenty-one persons:

William de Grantham.	Nicholas Corp.	Johan la Messe.
John de Stanope.	Roger Osekyn.	John Gonwardby.
Will'm de Hanapestede	Will'm Brian.	Remon de Gurdens.
Will'm de Cotoun.	Johan de la More.	Peres Van.
Laurence de Halliwelle.	Thomas Freland.	Vivian Roger.
John de Brounsford.	Roger Carpentier.	Geoffery de Haiwelle.
Richard le Zonge.	Richard de Totyngton.	
Robert de Hatfelde.		

The conditions on which themselves as well as future members could claim admission, and with which they commence their laws,

* Etymologicum Linguae Anglica, † Hist. Essay, pp. 43—45.
in v.

sufficiently corroborate the fact of their being the heads or mercantile part of the pepperers' gild, and that they now met for the purpose of forming a separate and great commercial society, intended to embrace other objects besides their original trade in spices;—they were, as already stated, to be “persons of *good condition*, pepperers of Sopar's lane, and spicerers of the ward of Cheap, or people of that mystery, wheresoever they resided.”*

Their subsequent proceedings for more than a century, as given in Mr. Heath's Account, may be thus shortly summed up :

In 1346 they admitted nine new members, chose four auditors from their body, and made additional regulations, imposing penalties for breach of the ordinances, and neglects in the purchasing and wearing of their liveries. In 1347 six more members joined : the fraternity changed their place and time of annual meeting, assembling at the Abbot of St. Edmund's, instead of Bury, and in June instead of May. In 1348, the general assembly met at Ringed Hall, Thames street, and on a Sunday. New “points” were agreed on at this meeting connected with the election of wardens and the engagement and pay of a beadle ; fresh regulations were prescribed also as to masters and apprentices of the company ; and, as to wardens, a special ordinance was passed, which proves the asserted union of *merchant* and *trader* at this time in the members : “no wardens,” it was ordered, “should thenceforward adventure over the seas, neither lend any goods of the fraternity but at their own hazard.” The most curious “point” was the one relating to the admission of sisters as members, who are mentioned for the first time this year. The year 1349 was only distinguished from former meetings by the reception of thirteen new brothers into the fraternity.

The continuation of the company's history, as preserved in their records, is for several years after the above date chiefly interesting as affording pictures of the early manners and customs of these fraternities, ample specimens of which have been already quoted. From 1350 to 1375, the society's meetings continued to be held regularly, sometimes at one great mansion and sometimes at another ; and it kept increasing in wealth and numbers. As early as 1373, only twenty-eight years after their foundation, the first complement of twenty-one members was raised to 124, and included some of the most distinguished names in civic history. City wealth and City honours went hand in hand ;—becoming mer-

* Acc. of Grocers' Comp. 47.

chants of the first class: indeed, exclusively monopolizing one great branch of the infant commerce of the country. We need not be astonished at the fact which has been stated, that no less than sixteen members of this company were aldermen in 1383. The names of these aldermen, with those of other eminent citizens admitted previously, will be seen below.* Four of them were lord mayors between 1346 and 1392, namely, Sir Andrew Aubrey, Sir John Hadderly, (or Hadley,) Sir William Standon, and Pennant's "stout mayor," Sir Nicholas Brembre, already mentioned. Nicholas Chaucer, whose name appears amongst these early admissions, was remarkable for being related to the great father of English poetry, Geoffery Chaucer; and Churchman, for having obtained for the Grocers the joint custody, with the City, of what was called the "King's Beam," and for being the original founder of the custom-house.†

* Aldermen in 1383:

Sir Nicholas Brembre.	John Hoo.	Richard Aylesbury.
Sir John Haddeley.	Hugh Falstolfe.	John Ferneux.
John Warde.	Geffrey Cremylford.	William Evesham.
William Barrett.	William Badby.	Richard Prestor.
Adam Caryl.	Sir William Standon.	John Churchman.
Adam Chaungeor.		

Members admitted in 1346 were :

Thomas Aubrey.	John Salusbury.	Sir John Hammond.
Thomas Dolseley.	Thomas Salusbury.	Simon Dolseley.
Sir Andrew Awbrey.	William Brokesborne.	John Nock.

In 1347 :

James de Stanope.	Sir John de Grantham.	William Krecherche.
Sir Will'm. de Thorneye.	Nicholas Chaucer.	John de Evonefeld.

And in 1349:

Wilcot Canstone.	William Hanapstede, jun.	Thomekyn Grantham.
Richard Grace.	John Weston.	John Oterle.
Jenkyn Gadfrey.	John Zonge.	Simon Stapilforde.
Phelypot Farnham.	John Flan.	Wilcot Cosyn.

Sir John de Londres, a parson of St. Anthony.

† Stow's statement is, that he, (Churchman,) 6 Richard II., "for the quiet of merchants," (or to prevent disputes about weight,) built a certain house on a key, called Woolwharf, "to serve for troynage or weighing of wools in the port of London;" and which troynage had been before at Woolchurch Hawe." Churchman received a grant from the king that "the said troynage should be held and kept in the same

house, with easements there for the same beames and weights, and a convenient place for the customers, comptrollers, clerks, and other officers of the said troynage." This establishment involving great personal labour and responsibility, Churchman is supposed to have transferred his right, for a consideration, to the society of which he had become a member.

The first time we meet with the name "grocers," is in the just-quoted petition of the Commons in 1361; and the way it is there mentioned,—“those merchants called grocers,”—sufficiently shews that the title was new: as does the charge against them, of being “engrossers of all sorts of wares;” that they had then began to step out of their original trade of pepperers or spicers, to become general dealers; and which change being found an evil, they are accordingly complained of. The company do not themselves adopt the name, however, till 1376, when in new ordinances then made, they style the fraternity “the Grocers of London.” Whether they had been reluctant, as considering the term one of reproach, or that they now conceived it characteristic of the greatness of their dealings, does not appear, but either, or both ways, the circumstance corroborates Ravenhill’s explanation of the name grocer. Stow’s statement agrees with this conjecture. He says, “by the assent of Stephen de Abunden (who was mayor in the 8th of Edward II.) the pepperers in Soper’s lane were admitted to sell all such spices, and other wares, as grocers now sell, *retaining the old name of pepperers of Soper’s lane*; till at length, in the reign of Henry VI., the said Soper’s lane was inhabited by cordwainers and curriers; after that the grocers had seated themselves in a more open street, to wit, in Bucklers bury, where they still remain.” And in another place, in his edition of 1599, he adds, “the pepperers and grocers of Soper’s lane are now in Bucklers berie.*

The Grocers, soon after Churchman’s grant, appear to have removed the Beam from the custom-house to Bucklersbury, to which place they must have gone before the time that Stow mentions, for, in 1398, a note in the company’s books, which details the weights attached to the establishment, states them to have been deposited “in domo com. nra. m. Gro. in Bokerlesbury;” *i. e.* “in the house of our community of the mystery of Grocers in Bucklersbury.”

In 1450, the Grocers obtained the important privilege of sharing

* Strype’s Stow, i., 549. “Soper lane was converted after the fire of 1666 into Queen street, a continuation of King street, which, leading from Guildhall, intersects Cheapside; but the church of St. Pancras was situated in Pancras lane, anciently called Needler’s

lane. Latimer’s Sermons mention Soper lane as having been a receptacle for the sale of pies. “Thou must at Easter receive the god of Antichrist, and thou must buy and pay for it, as men sometimes bought pies in Soper’s lane.”

the office of garbeller of spices, with the city.* This occupation, we are to suppose, was not so amply secured to them before, though they certainly exercised it as early as the reign of Richard II., as appears from a document among the City records, prescribing the regulations they were to observe, but of which we omit to notice more than the title, as of no general interest.†

This garbelling was originally confined to pepper and other spices, and was deemed necessary to prevent their being adulterated, for which purpose a chief garbeller was appointed, and sworn to execute his office faithfully and impartially. The fraternity appear to have obtained this latter privilege in consequence of a petition presented by them to the corporation of London, conjointly with "Angelo Ciba, Reginald Grillo, Tobias Lomellino, Branca Doria, and other Genoese, Florentine, Lucca, and Lombardy merchants, complaining of the unjust mode of garbelling spices and other *sotill wares*; whereupon it was ordered, that any merchant who should for the future sell spices or other merchandize belonging to garbellage, without its being first cleansed by a garbeller, chosen, accepted, and sworn for that purpose, should forfeit the goods. The Grocers' company (as best understanding these commodities,) were requested to recommend some member of their own body to the court of aldermen to fill this office, which they accordingly did, and *Thomas Halfmark* was chosen and sworn garbeller of spices and *sotill ware*."‡

The wonderful increase in the company's trade and importance

* In 1522, Henry VIII. granted a patent to Sir William Sidney, constituting him keeper of the Great Beam, against the privileges of the City, but in 1530 he revoked his grant, and restored the office by charter in full right to the corporation of London, who still have their weights at the Weigh-house, in Little Eastcheap, and the porters attending which are, from their connexion with such weights and beams, or machinery, which is there called "*tackle*," denominated "*tackle-porters*," in contradistinction to the other class called ticket-porters.

† *Articuli tangentes Mistere, Gros-sar et Garbelt*. 10 Oct. 17 Ric. II. 6 b. 284 li.

‡ *Account of Grocers' Company*. Cowel says, "The garbeller of spices is an officer of great antiquity in the city of London, who is empowered to enter any shop or warehouse, to view

and search drugs, &c. and to garble and cleanse them."

The rare tract on this subject, entitled "A Profitable and Necessarie Discourse for the Meeting with the bad Garbelling of Spices used in these Daies, &c." 4to. London, 1591, affords many curious hints relative to the above part of the Grocers' profession at that time.

It is addressed from Grocers' Hall, London, to Sir William Webb, (then mayor,) and his brethren the aldermen, and complains that the representation of "sundrye of the retayling grocers of London to the cheefe officers, the gardians, and to the first menne of that society (the grocers) against the fact of bad garbelling of spices, betwene them and the merchantes," had, "in lieu of reformation, taught manye indigneties, and wrought som indignation, towards the complainants;" and it makes this

in consequence of their possessing the above privileges, is evidenced by abundance of entries in their books.

From a tariff of charges at the company's weigh-house, 1453, we find nearly forty articles enumerated, of which the grocers then had the weight and oversight, and most, if not all, of which themselves imported and dealt in, viz. pepper, saffron, cloves (clowes,) mace (mac), greynes, cynamon, gynger (by the case or bale,) long pepper, flowre of alman, currants (reysens of Corent,) gynger (y^e barel y^e c.) tyn (the peece,) led (the fodder,) galyn-gale (y^e bale y^e c.) druggs (any weight,) woad (y^e balet,) mader, alum, foyle or rooch, (y^e bale,) horns (yorns, y^e tunne,) cotton, (Cyprus or Brasselon, y^e c.) ryse, cummin and annys, soope, almands, wex, dates, sannders and Brazil (woods,) argent vyff (y^e

appeal in consequence, to a controlling power, threatening, if it should there fail, to follow the advice of the poet *Musæus*—

‘It is good sometime to sound in open street

The wicked works which men do think to hide;’

or, meaning, as the petitioners explain, “that by publishing some small pamphlet touching the same, suche good maye ensue,—either the workemanne to grow betterr, or the buier to be more wise in the office of garbelling.”

The reader is, in a subsequent address to him, told that this bad garbelling of spices had then existed “many years, more than some scores past.”

A detailed account of the science of garbelling follows. The necessity of cleansing and purifying of spices, it is stated, was debated in the reign of Henry VI., when the office of garbelling was given to the lord mayor and corporation of London by that king; but with an understanding, it is added, that as well the merchant owners of such spices, as the City grocers retailing the same, should be advised with, in making the proper regulations for conducting of the art: and it notices, as the first appointed garbellers, the above “*Richard Huckdie* and *William Aunsell*.” Nutmegs, mace and cinnamon, ginger, gauls, rice and currants, cloves, grains, wormseed, aniseed, cumminseed, dates, senna, and other things, are spoken of as having been in that reign garbellable.

The tricks of the garbellers, their unjust and partial practices, and other things only interesting to the trade, are then pointed out.

Finally, it is recommended that all spices to be garbelled shall be weighed and put in bags by the owners, marked and sealed, and be conveyed to Guildhall, there to remain in sure keeping under the keys of the said garbeller, and the comptroller of the chamber of London, under whose direction they shall be dealt with according as they turn out, good or bad, &c. according to an act of common council of the reign of Henry VIII., and also that the original and fair method of garbelling shall be restored.

The privilege of garbelling granted by Henry was afterwards confirmed, with a few alterations, in the grants of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William and Mary. The office of garbeller, however, not suiting the more enlightened views of trade of these latter periods, fell into disuse; and the last mention of it in the company's books is in July, 1687, when a “Mr. Stuart, the *City garbeller*, offered to purchase the company's right in the garbelling of spices, and other garbellable merchandize. The court, finding that, from long disuse, their privilege of appointment to that office was weakened, they accepted a small fine of 50*l.* from Mr. Stuart, for the office for life, and twenty shillings per annum.”—Mr. Heath's *Account of the Grocers' Company*, p. 61

bolyon,) vermillion, verdygres, saltpetre, brymston, reed copper, flex (y^e c.)

On the weighing of these articles the company received fees of from one penny to twenty pence, according to the nature, weight, or mode of package; whether by the bale, cask, barrel, butt, or tun; the case, hundred, draught, &c. And it is added, at the foot of the list, “al maner other merchandizes y^t comyth to y^e beam, and is not comprehended in this wrytinge, to pay for the bales of ev^ry xx^{lbs}. 1*d*.”

The grant of the garbellorship extended the company's control to such a variety of articles, exclusively of the above, that nothing perhaps can afford a better idea of the greatness of their concerns, than the enumeration in these two documents. It specifies rhubarb, scammony, spikenard, turpentine, senna, dates, rosin, treacle, electuaries, syrups, waters, oils, ointments, plasters, powders, and all conserves and confections, as gum, succades, cardamoms, and all sorts of merchandizes, spices and drugs, in anywise belonging to medicines;* and whatsoever shall by sufficient officers, skilled in the premises of this kind, whom we are pleased to depute and appoint, duly and justly to supervise, garbel, search, examine, and prove.” To fill the office of garbellers for all these numerous wares, the patent constitutes and appoints William Westmale, Richard Hackedy, and Thomas Gibbes, “wardens of the mystery of grocers in the City of London,” &c. who are empowered to garbel all the above spices and merchandizes, in whatsoever hands they can find them, “as well in the towns of *Southampton* and *Sandwich*, as all other places within the kingdom, as well within liberties as without our city aforesaid [of London] only excepted.”

The company's commerce extending to oil, as above, is illustrated by a curious entry, which states 44*s*. to have been paid for “costs, freight, carriage, wharfage, and piling up of ij shippes of *wa-loil* (whale-oil) containing xlviio^o, iii. v. oyll, given to the fellowship by Alderman Knolley's son,” which shews that the Greenland fishery was then well known, and traded to by the grocers. There are also numerous other entries in the wardens' accounts near this date, further illustrative of the company's commerce. Amongst others, various notices prove them to have added the wool trade to their many other dealings, and that to such extent,

* The Roman *Medicamentarii*, who have been mentioned, nearly resembled them; they sold drugs, and our grocers,

called also pepperers, in the fifteenth century, hawks. Beckm. ii. 135; Pas-ton Letters, ii. 110.

that Sir John Crosby, warden in 1483, is styled in his will "grocer and woolman."

The year 1427 was remarkable for the company's founding their hall, and that of 1429 for their receiving their first patent of confirmation.

In 1463 the original ordinances of the company, which were partly in Latin and partly in Norman French, and which had been translated during the mastership of Robert Chichely in 1418, were renewed or recopied,* and additions made to them suitable to the increasing consequence of the company. The notice is to the following effect:

"In the tyme of William Marowe, alderman, and alsoe of John Crosbie and William Browne, wardeyns, namelie, of y^e. Mysterie or Brotherhode of Groceres of the Cittie of London, elected y^e. 29th daie of y^e. moneth of Auguste, in y^e. yeere of oure Lorde 1463, and in the 3^d. yeere of king Edward IV. this boke was renewed."

For a considerable time after these new arrangements there is no mention of any occurrence worth noticing. "Their stock," Mr. Heath observes, "was delivered from year to year to the newly-elected wardens by their predecessors, and the details may be found in the voluminous and monotonous entries of wardens' accounts." These entries are in general confined to the registering of apprentices and freemen, the election of wardens, and to the particulars of their receipt and expenditure. Some of the more interesting of them follow.

In 1401 is specified, amongst other curious disbursements: "Sir Roger, the chaplain, his yearly salary from Easter to Easter, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Rent for the fraternity's house in Bucklersbury for one year, from Midsummer day, 3 Henry IV., to the like day the following year, 33*s.* 4*d.*† A year's salary to Robert Sterne, the beadle, 58*s.* 4*d.*; besides 7*s.* for three yards "of greene cloth for his vesture." The priest's yearly charge for bread and wine, and candle, for singing mass, was 2*s.* The expenses at the election of masters for the same year, including the whole sum of provisions, (*les achates*), and other costs, was 22*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The wardens' accounts for one year in the reign of Henry VI. (1435,) mention John Wells as the presiding alderman of the company, and Thomas Catsworth and John Godyn, wardens; and contain

* See Historical Essay, p. 105.

† This seems to have been near the time of their removal to Bucklesbury.



several items which afford interesting illustrations of the times, as well as of the particular concerns of the company.

The balance of the company's stock at this time, as transferred from the old to the new wardens, was only 24*l.* 4*s.* Towards their alms and buildings, charities, and for the erection of their new hall, (from the executors of two deceased members,) 5*l.* each; and from the executors of a brother and sister, (John Dekene, grocer, and his wyffe,) towards the same objects, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* From Thomas, the son of Alderman Thomas Knolleys, the company received for making their wall (welle,) and the foundation of the hall kitchen, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The garbeller's receipts, for two years, was 4*l.* An assignment to pay the debt of the company (probably on account of building their hall,) amounted to 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* They further received of money "granted be certeyn persones of the crafte to the purchasyng a piece of the voyde ground, sum tyme the Lord Fitzwalter's halle," 32*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* From John Chichely, chamberlain of London, and for "the half deal of 20 m. of a fine of green ginger (33,) made to the chamber, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Lydgate speaks of the grocers as having become retail spice-dealers in the reign of Henry VI., and that they kept their standings in Chepe:

" One bade me come nere and buy some *spyce*,
Peper and sayforne they gan me bed,
But for want of money I might not spede."

The events connected with the history of the grocers, subsequently to the date we are speaking of, were nearly such as have been described to have been common to all the companies; and which we shall consequently omit to mention, both here and elsewhere, unless in cases where they may exhibit some new features. All the companies, as we have seen, adopted the use of the English language in their books and ordinances near the reign of Henry V.; became subject to the same parliamentary enactments for regulating their government, laws, and liveries, in the reigns of his three successors, Henry VI., VII., and VIII.; yielded the like obedience to the mayor and aldermen for some ages afterwards, in all matters respecting precedence, state, and civic processions; in the registration of their charters and orders, and in the arbitration of disputes amongst each other. The effects of the suppression of colleges, in the reign of Edward VI., operated equally in stripping this, as the other fraternities, of much of their best property; and in the religious changes which succeeded, the grocers exhibited the like supple compliance as did the other companies,

with the "powers that be." Finally, in every thing connected with the issue of *precepts*, on all subjects and occasions; in the restraints imposed on them by the arbitrary interference of the crown; in the exactions to which they were subjected, by both parties, in consequence of the Civil wars; in the deprivations of the Quo Warranto, and in the destructive consequences of the fire of London; the history of the company we are speaking of, like that of the others, whose records are preserved, may, with small variation, be taken as a pattern of the whole. Some of these small variations or peculiarities, attaching particularly to the Grocers' company, follow, chiefly extracted from Mr. Heath's Account.

In 1605, (August,) a notice on the above company's journals declares "that the *new charter* was read to the company in English by the clerk, when the whole of them with one voyce and free consent gave greate approbation and allowance thereof: and returned Mr. Tipper, a member of the court, thanks for his great pains and talent in the business." A gratuity was ordered to Mr. Tipper's clerk, and a remuneration of 8*l.* 8*s.* to Joyce Knight, "paynter stayner, for lymning, guildinge, and flourishing the company's charter with the king's and prince's armes, and with divers of the assistants, their armes, besides an allowance of 8*s.* for two skins of vellum."

"(1616.)—The office of clerk to the company becoming vacant, the court, for the first time, elected an attorney to the place, who gave security in 500*l.*, and was to hold the situation as he should well and truly behave himself in the execution thereof."

1643.—Amongst other exactions common to the companies, the grocers paid 30*l.* per week to parliament, towards the support of their troops. Also 6*l.*, as their proportion, "for the cost of chains and engines, made and employed about the city for defence thereof;" and 8*l.* for the relief of wounded soldiers. How faith was observed towards them for this, and other pecuniary sacrifices, during these times, appears from some proceedings of the company, the next year, (1643,) when "several persons, members of this company, applied to the court for repayment of their portions of 9,000," [before stated to have been] "advanced for the benefit and relief of Ireland;" whereupon the wardens being ordered to take up enough to pay them under the seal of the company, "at as easy a rate of interest as they can," and the money so procured being found insufficient to satisfy the above and other claims, their court was obliged to direct "that part of the company's plate, not exceeding the value of one thousand pounds,

shall be taken out of the treasure, and sold to the best advantage for payment of debts, and other necessary charges and affairs of this company." And they agreed, "that when the troubles of this kingdom shall be composed, and this company's stock returned, the sayd plate should be repayed and made good, to remain a memorial in this hall, according to the gift and intent of the donors." The "troubles" mentioned also caused the lord mayor to send letters to all the companies to lend their arms, a copy of which, as sent to the grocers, will be seen below.*

The above was followed by another drain on the company's resources of 4,500*l.* in consequence of the mayor's precept, stating that 50,000*l.* was to be raised by the companies "for defence of the city in these dangerous times, as the parliament forces are approaching." This obliged the wardens, besides attempting a fresh loan on the company's seal, to sell all this company's plate, (save the value of 300*l.* for necessary use and service,) and of which a register was ordered to be kept, and of the donors' names, so that "the same might be replaced upon the peace of this country being restored." These repeated sales, Mr. Heath observes, "must give the reader some idea of the large stock of plate possessed by this company in ancient times."† The next entry displays a specimen of further exactions on this company, which is amusing from its singularity.

In 1645, the Committee of Safety, who in the June of that year sat at Haberdashers' Hall, sent for the wardens of the grocers, and informed them that they had learned the company were indebted in the sum of 500*l.* on bond, to one Richard Greenough, who, as they alleged, "was found to be a *delinquent to the Parliament*," and they therefore demanded a speedy payment of the same to *them*. The wardens, who were startled at the novelty of the proposition, requested time to advise with the court, and they finding

* "To his loving friends the master and wardens of the Company of Grocers, after my hearty commendations, according to an act of common council, this day holden, for the better forming a safety of this cittie, in this time of eminent danger, I am to desire you forthwith to send, for the arming of auxiliary forces rayased for the cittie, all the *arms of your company*, which, by promised engagement of the common council, shall safely, in the same condition, be restored unto you, or others of the same goodness, and the full value thereof in money; and Capⁿ. Hooker, Capⁿ. Fran. Rowe, Capⁿ.

Hunt, and Capⁿ. Thomson, or any two of them, are appoynted by common council to joyn with such as you shall assigne for the valuing of the said armes, to receive the same by inventory, for the purpose aforesaid; and therefore, in regard of the present want and necessity of the said armes, I pray you to expedite the business, and cause the said armes to be forthwith delivered unto the aforesaid parties. This, not doubting of your conformity and readiness herein: I rest, your loving friend, ISAAC PENNINGTON, Mayor."

† See *ante* (Hist. Essay,) pp. 37, 38.

it of no use to contend, were again obliged to borrow the amount on the company's seal, and to "restore the bond."

The grocers' contribution towards the magnificent exhibition which the City made on the coronation of Charles II. amounted to 540*l.*; and on the previous entrance of his Majesty into London, on the 29th of May, 1660, they provided, as their portion of the pageant, "thirty persons as riders, and each a man in livery to attend him."

On the 2d of October, 1661, Sir John Frederick being elected mayor, and not being a member of one of the great companies, is said, in the grocers' journals, to have "moved the court, through Sir Thomas Alleyn, to be received into this society upon his translation from the Barber-Chirurgeons, whereof he is a member; and from which, *by the rules and customs of the City*, he must remove into one of the Twelve Great Companies, and that his lordship had expressed his friendly affection to this company upon the occasion of the motion. It was thereupon agreed that the said Sir John Frederick should be so admitted a member of the company, and of this court, and "that some public shew of solemnity and triumph, by pageantry, bachelors, gownsmen, and other ornaments, be provided at the charge of the company, to be in readiness against the day of his lordship." This solemnity will be found described amongst the grocers' pageants, hereafter. The above entry possesses a degree of interest, as proving that the custom of translation in similar circumstances continued in full vigour, at least as late as 1661, and it corroborates what we have elsewhere advanced.*

* (See p. 37 of Hist. Essay.)—The following are some additional notices which have been met with on this point amongst the City Records, and with which we shall dismiss the subject. So imperative was it that the lord mayor should be a member of one of the twelve companies, that aldermen who were of minor companies, were to change from those companies when they came to be lord mayor, or before. Lib. H. fo. 314, Rep. 13, fo. 244, 247, 6, 9; Rep. 24, fo. 306; Rep. 67, fo. 312; Rep. 74, fo. 302; Rep. 81, fo. 327; Rep. 84, fo. 236. They were in such cases enjoined to translate themselves, Rep. 1, fo. 187; and such great company as they made choice of could be obliged to admit them. Instance: An alderman being next to the mayoralty, and declaring his purpose to take the company of Drapers, and that company refusing, they were enjoined to receive him; Rep. 35, fo. 211, 220, 230. Where an alder-

man belonging to a minor company, and standing next for the mayoralty, refused to go to the large companies, the court could commit. Mr. Curtis standing in this situation, and refusing to be translated from the Pewterers, of which he was a member, was fined 100 marks and committed to Newgate; and none of the pewterers permitted to speak to him during his imprisonment: Rep. 13, fo. 244, 246, 7, and 8. Nor were any allowed to move from a lower to a higher company, even of the Twelve, without leave. Thus we find an alderman not permitted of his own will to translate from the Ironmongers to the Grocers; *Jor.* 9, fo. 56. Examples of aldermen translating from inferior to superior companies, with leave, are found in Rep. 13, 25, or 26, fo. 429; Rep. 36, fo. 188; Rep. 40, fo. 79. In a controversy between two companies, the aldermen withdrew; Rep. 12, fo. 38.

In 1664, the Physicians having obtained a charter of incorporation, which seemed likely to abridge the sphere of the company's medical control, the following notice appears on the books: "Divers members of this company trading in drugs made request and suit for the countenance and protection of the court in the freedom of their trade, against the invasion of the College of Physicians, who, having lately obtained from his Majesty a patent, with new and strange power of privilege and search, seizure, fine, and imprisonment, are attempting the passing of a bill in Parliament for the ratification of the same; which, if effected, will be an insupportable inconvenience and prejudice." They prayed the aid of the court, which was granted, and a committee appointed to consult and instruct counsel to defend them before the committee in Parliament; it was likewise ordered that the charges incurred by the druggists, for the defence of their right against the physicians, should be defrayed by the Grocers' Company. The "plague year," 1665, produced an order of the Grocers' court, "that the election-feast is to be forborne this year, upon serious consideration of the sadness of the times, and encrease of this sore visitation in the city."

The fire of London, besides greatly damaging the Grocers' Hall, and having consumed also the whole of the company's property, excepting a few small tenements in Grub-street, the court of assistants assembled on this occasion at the *Turret House*, "in the garden," the only place the fire had spared, and a committee was appointed to take into serious consideration their affairs, whose first measure was "to suspend the payment of interest on the company's debts for the present," any attempt to levy a personal contribution at this moment being considered superfluous; and a schedule of the houses and rents belonging to the company, as they existed before the fire, was ordered to be prepared, together with a note of the terms and periods of expiration of the leases.

In answer to applications of the company's tenants for new leases, the committee recommended a petition to Parliament "for an act to empower the raising of 20,000*l.* upon the members of the company, for payment of debts, as the readiest and surest way for effecting the same." In the meanwhile, to sustain the company's credit, the silver in the hall, which had been melted by the fire, was sold, as has been stated, to meet present wants; an addition of 94 members was made to the livery; and in December, 1668, they were enabled by this means to discharge one-sixth part of their debts. The company, in their petition to Parliament,

state much other interesting historical matter relative to their difficulties.*

The petition to Parliament given in the note failed, and for a considerable time the efforts of this company to re-erect their hall, and meet other difficulties, seem to have been almost unparalleled. A motion for a dinner, in order to gain a better attendance and appearance of the livery, and which was to be succeeded by a subscription amongst themselves, was carried; but the object being known, it drew few attendants. A common hall of the company was afterwards called, and books opened to receive the issues of a general assessment on the members, to amount to the specified sum of 20,000*l*. "but the individual distress inflicted by the calamity which had taken place absorbed all ideas of that of the company, and they could only raise 6000*l*." Some of the members, seeing the increasing clamour of the creditors, went so far as to petition Parliament "for sale of the company's hall, lands, and estate, for satisfying of the debts owing," to counteract which the

* It states, that they, "the petitioners, being an antient corporation, have in several ages, by the charity of well disposed persons, been intrusted with divers lands, rents, and gifts, and by means thereof, are charged with the maintenance of, and contribution to, several hospitals, almshouses, schools, provision for ministers, exhibitions to poor scholars in the universities, and other good and charitable uses.

"That in the year 1642, when the kingdom of Ireland was greatly distressed by the rebellion newly risen there, this company, having then a considerable estate, which is since impaired by the late fire, did, upon the credit of their common seal, borrow and advance the sum of 9000*l*. for the relief and defence of that part of his Majesty's kingdom, and have been constrained to borrow of others, and to pay in, the said whole 9000*l*. principal, with the great interest thereof, till since the late fire, and are in debt for the interest since then, being in all about 27 years, being reimbursed no more than 645*l*. whereby the said company is become greatly indebted to several widows, orphans, and other persons, divers of which will be inevitably ruined, if the company be not enabled to satisfy them.

"That the petitioners' estate consisting principally in houses destroyed by the late dreadful fire, and they being

now in no capacity to raise money, either by making or enlarging of leases, or by any other way, and the now remaining part of their estate not being sufficient to defray the ordinary charges of the said company, as by their books doth appear, they are disabled, as a corporation, to satisfy their debts and trusts upon them, which they are obliged to. That at the time of the advancing of the said sum of 9000*l*., it was agreed by the assistants, livery, and commonalty of the said company, then assembled at a general meeting at Grocers' Hall, that if any damage or loss should happen to the company by reason of the said advantage, that every brother of the company, of ability, should contribute towards satisfaction thereof, such rateable share as, by the wardens and assistants of the said company for the time being, should be assessed.

"May it please therefore this honorable house to give leave for a bill to be brought in, whereby power may be given for and towards satisfaction of the debts of the said company, to raise the sum of 20,000*l*. by an equal assessment upon the several members of the said company, of ability, under such course for appeals and other provision for their just proceedings, as in your wisdoms shall seem meet. And your petitioners, &c."

court published what was termed "the Company's Vindication," and circulated 1000 copies of it; while, in a memorial to the court of aldermen, they solicited assistance, on the just plea that the company's distress arose in part from the loans made to the City, but from which they obtained no relief. Their hall was subsequently seized, attachments laid on the rent due by the company's tenants, and the dissolution of the society seemed inevitable, when it was saved by the liberality of several of the principal members. Other means were raised by calling a considerable number of the freemen on the livery, and by adding in the course of two months no less than eighty-one new members to the court of assistants; so that, before the Revolution of 1688, the Grocers, like the rest of the companies, had restored their hall, as well as subdued the greater part of their embarrassments. One of the most brilliant epochs in their annals at this time was, the enrolment amongst their members of King William III., who accepted the office of their sovereign master, 22d October, 1689. The details of the proceedings on this occasion, as translated from the Latin, contain the following curious summary of the company's history :

"Grocers' Hall was once the mansion-house of the Lord Fitzwalter, a peer of this realm, of whom the company purchased the same in the reign of King Henry VI. being situate in the centre of the city of London, and having a fair open garden behind for air and diversion; and before it, within the gate, a large court-yard for the reception of coaches, as the aldermen and sheriffs attend the lord mayor on public affairs, especially from Guildhall, and the sessions at the Old Bailey; or, as the nobility and other persons of quality, shall either pay their visits, or be thither invited by his lordship. For these reasons, the company of grocers, after the late dreadful fire, rebuilt and enlarged it with all offices and accommodations, far beyond any other place that ever was, or now is, for the most commodious seat of the chief magistrate, as he is, for the time being, his Majesty's representative in this famous city, at the expense of many thousand pounds, as designing it for encouragement of their members, and conveniency of the citizens resorting thither, as to the fountain of justice, from all parts of the City; as it may also redound to the honour of the kingdom, being conspicuous (in their transient view) to ambassadors and foreigners, as well as natives of his Majesty's dominions, passing and repassing through this city.

"And as this society may boast of its antiquity, deriving its original from merchants in Rome, trading in spices to the eastern parts,

who from Rome transplanted themselves to this City, with the conquest of this island, and first gave wings to navigation here, from whence this island hath been able to give law by sea to all the world; so that it, above all other companies in London, abounded in wealthy members, trading both at home and abroad; from whence have sprung many honourable families, being incorporate by the name of Four Wardens, as superintendants, without a master, and so most capable of adoption by a crowned head, as King Charles II., of blessed memory, having been their last sovereign master; and, as other companies have done, in memory of the king from whom they have received the like honour, so this company hath set up his late Majesty's statue in the Royal Exchange, and recorded his sacred name here in their register, that so the generations to come may know how far they are debtors to his memory for the foundation he laid, whereon his royal successors might build, to carry on and complete their happiness, in restoring and settling so pious a nursery of charities, and fruitful seminary of eminent merchants and good citizens.—GOD SAVE THE KING AND QUEEN."

The original CONSTITUTION of the Grocers' Company is contained in the charter of 7 Henry VI., (confirmed by Queens Mary and Elizabeth,) and anciently termed their "great patent,"* and in an extension of the same great patent by the first named monarch, granted the following year.† Their constitution, as afterwards altered, is to be found in the charters 2 James I. and 15 Charles I., and the confirmation of the latter by the Charter of Restitution, (Nov. 15,) 4 James II. The separate grants of *Trade Privileges* were made by the letters patent, 26 Henry VI., and confirmed by Henry VIII.; another confirmation was embodied in the charter of restitution of James II.; in a charter of the 9th of March, 4 James II.; and in the confirmations and enlargements by charter of William and Mary, 9 Anne, and 12 George I.

The charter 7 Henry VI., (and of which the one, 8 Henry VI. is chiefly a recital,) grants to the freemen of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London:—That they may be in deed and name one body and one perpetual commonalty; and that the same commonalty every year may elect and make from among

* The particulars of the fine and costs of obtaining this patent, are thus detailed in the Company's books, viz.

1429.—"To y^e. chauncellor, for a fyne to y^e. king, 50*l*. Alsoe for y^e. seale of owre greate patentee, 8*l*. 5*s*.

Alsoe for y^e. drawinge of y^e. saide patentee and costys, 12*s*.

† "Incorporation and Liberties for the Wardens of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London." Vide Cal. Rot. Patentium in Turre, Lond'.

themselves three wardens, to oversee, rule, and govern the mystery and community aforesaid, and all the men and affairs of the same for ever; and that the same wardens and community may have perpetual succession and a common seal for the service of the affairs of the said community, and that they and their successors for ever may be persons able and capable in law to purchase and to possess in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever; and that they, by the name of the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of London, may be able to implead and be impleaded, before whatsoever judges, in whatsoever courts and actions; and further, that the wardens and community of the said mystery may be able to purchase lands, tenements, and rents, within the city of London and the suburbs of the same; and to hold such lands, &c. from the king, to the value of twenty marks a year, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever, in aid of sustaining the poor men of the said community; together with a chaplain to celebrate divine offices for ever for the king's estate whilst he lived, and for his soul when dead; and moreover, the state and souls of all men of the said mystery and commonalty, and of all the faithful deceased, according to the ordination of them, the said wardens and community in that behalf to be made, the statute of mortmain, &c. notwithstanding.*

The charter 15 Charles I. (which embodies that of 2 James I.) grants that all and singular the freemen of the Mystery of Grocers and their successors for ever, as well for the better order, government, and rule of the men of the said mystery, as for the use, advantage, and relief of the good and the correction of the evil amongst them, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and so declares them to be, with perpetual succession, the power to enjoy estates and privileges of whatsoever kind; and that they may assign or otherwise dispose of such estates; that they may plead and be impleaded; may have a common seal for their affairs and negotiations, and be able to break, change, and alter the same. It grants that the said wardens and commonalty, as well then as for ever, may elect four of the commonalty of the said mystery in form thereafter mentioned, who shall be and be called wardens of the said mystery; and also in like manner that there shall be elected certain of the said commonalty, who shall be

* Patent 26. Henry VI. "Ample the Mystery of Grocers of London. Liberties confirmed to the Wardens of don."

and be called assistants, and who from time to time shall be assistant and helping to the said wardens in matters and affairs of and concerning the said mystery; and that the said wardens may have and keep their certain hall or council in the said city or liberties; and that the same wardens or any two of them, when and as often as shall be convenient and necessary, may convene and hold therein their certain court or convocation of the said wardens and assistants, to the number of thirteen persons or more, of whom two should be wardens of the mystery; and that in such court the same wardens and assistants may treat, confer, consult, counsel, and decree as to the statutes, articles, and ordinances, touching and concerning the said wardens and commonalty, and the good rule, state, and government of the same, according to their sound discretions. It further grants to the said wardens and commonalty, that the said wardens and assistants, on public notice to the company, shall have from time to time full power and authority to make and ordain such reasonable statutes and ordinances in writing, as shall in the wise discretion of such wardens and assistants seem good, wholesome, useful, honest, and necessary, for the good rule and government of the wardens and commonalty of the said mystery, and all others free of the said mystery, or having or bearing offices in the same for the public good and common utility of them, the said wardens and commonalty, and of all things in anywise concerning the said mystery; and that such wardens and assistants, in consequence of such laws and ordinances so to be established, may inflict such pains, punishment, and penalties, by imprisonment of the body, or by fines and americiaments thereupon, and upon all delinquents against the said ordinance, as shall to them seem necessary the better to compel the observance thereof. That such fines and americiaments to be so levied, shall be to the use of the wardens and commonalty of the said mystery, and grants that all such ordinances shall be observed under the pains prescribed by them, so that the same ordinances be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the laws of England. And the king, for the better execution of his will and grant by his said charter, nominates and directs that four persons therein named shall continue as wardens until a certain day specified, when four others shall be elected in their stead, in form prescribed by the ordinances and by the said patent; and nominates in like manner sixty-three persons therein named, freemen of the mystery, (and whereof two were aldermen,) to be the then assistants, and to continue in their office during life, un-

less removed for bad government, or other reasonable and sufficient cause to be proved against them: grants the wardens and commonalty that the said wardens and the said assistants, to the number of thirteen or more, may have power yearly, on the 14th of July, or within eight days after, to elect and nominate four of the freemen of the said commonalty, who shall be wardens for one year, and who afterwards shall be succeeded by four other wardens, to be elected in like manner: ordains that the said wardens and commonalty and their successors, who may so chance to be wardens, may at any time within a year after serving office be removed, as well for bad government as other reasonable cause, and similarly the assistants of the said mystery for the time being, and that they may elect others in their stead, as before ordained, who before admission shall take the oath, which the wardens of the mystery are empowered to give, well and faithfully to execute their office, to keep the secrets of the court, and to do justice in all things, as well respecting apprentices as other freemen of the mystery: grants to the said wardens and commonalty, that the said wardens and assistants may levy reasonable taxes and money from members towards arms, corn, and other grain and provision for the public service; and also reasonable sums for admission into the livery for the better support from time to time of the society; and that for the better ordering of the mystery, the wardens and commonalty shall have jurisdiction over the trade in the City and suburbs, for three miles round, with power to punish delinquents, and various other privileges relative to the same; for the enjoyment whereof to them, all mayors, &c. are enjoined to be helping and assisting. Confirms all former grants and privileges, and enjoins that they shall not be troubled to answer for any supposed usurpations, or other thing, by writ of quo warranto or otherwise:—proviso, that nothing granted by this charter shall tend to the injury of the society of apothecaries of London.

The Act of Restitution, (2d Nov.) 4 James II. confirms the charter of the 26th Henry VI., by which the garbellorship was conferred on the company, and also the above charter of the 15th of Charles I., together with all liberties, customs, jurisdictions, estates and property which they had at any time theretofore possessed, by virtue of any charter or charters granted prior to the charter of Charles II., (18th December, 1684,) and restores the company to the precise state they were in before the judgment on the quo

warranto. The charter, (March 9,) 4 James II., as well as great part of the succeeding charter of that king, (just mentioned,) and also the charters 2 William and Mary, and 12 George I., relate to the trade privileges of the company, and declare the species of trade which in former charters was expressed under the denomination of *grocery*, to include under those patents "*druggists, tobacco-nists, and tobacco-cutters;*" and they incorporate such trades as part of the body corporate and politic of the Grocers' Company.

The ORDINANCES, GOVERNMENT, and OFFICERS of this company have been so largely treated of in our preceding pages, that little remains here to be added beyond a few miscellaneous remarks.

The company's earliest ordinances (1325,) only recognise them as pepperers, and exclude all persons as members who are not of good condition, and of that craft, though the injunction they contain to relieve such of the fraternity as "should become poor by adventures on the sea, or by the advanced price of merchandizes," show them to have been merchants. Their new ordinances of 1376, (which first mention them as "the Grocers of London,") are the foundation of their present ordinances. An article in the previous bye-laws of 1348 prohibits the wardens from adventuring "over the seas," or landing any of the "goods of the fraternity, but at their *own* hazard," and also from "giving out the common seal of the fellowship;" both proving them to have been, at that date, trading on their common stock, as a merchant body, like the East India, or any other modern company.

The following variations are to be traced from history, old wills, and other sources, relative to the style of this society, and the names and number of its officers at different periods, as in the case of the Mercers.

The original ordinances of 1345 vest the government of the fraternity in *two wardens* or *purveyors*. In the new made ordinances of 1376 the annual dinner is ordered to be provided "by the two *masters* for the time being; after which," it is added, "the company are to chuse their *three wardens;*" and they are also by their incorporation charter limited to the latter number and denomination. The charter 15 Charles I., first allows them to elect *four wardens*; and, in the company's proceedings on electing William III. master, in 1689, they state themselves to have been "incorporated by the name of *four wardens*, as superintendants, without a *master*, as more capable of adoption

by a crowned head." In ancient entries in their books, the principals of the society are variously styled; as, 1427, "John de Wellys, alderman, *governor*; John Melbourne, John Olyve, *maisters*." 1468: "Sir George Yonge, alderman and *upper master*; William Cardmaker, John Stokes, *wardens*: afterwards the head is called "prime warden," "upper master," "master and warden." The like variation in describing the principals of the company occurs in old wills. Thus, 1514, Alderman Kebel places the nomination of the poor freemen on whom he settles pensions in "the wardens and associates of the Mystery of Grocers." 1529: Sir William Butler makes his devise "to the wardens or keepers of the commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers." 1581: Emma Backhouse puts the nomination of certain students to be educated, pursuant to her will, at Cambridge, in "the master, wardens, and commonalty of Grocers." Peter Blundell, 1599, devises to "the wardens and commonalty."

From 1465 to 1496 the prime master or upper warden was always an alderman, agreeably to very ancient custom, and amongst them the greater part were knighted.

The wardens, according to the ancient ordinances, as we have seen, were always elected by general assent, as indeed all the officers; and, from the proceedings in 1345, and afterwards, it appears, that of the twenty-two members first composing the fraternity, nearly the whole took their turn as wardens. Thus, on the second assembly, (May 12, 1346,) after the feast, Roger Osekyn and Lawrence de Halewelle chose John de Stanop and Robert de Hatfeld, the next rotatory members, wardens for the year ensuing, in manner ordained by their "points." Stanop and Hatfelde, the following year, chose Nicholas Corp and John Gonewardby, the two next on the list of twenty-two; Corp and Gonewardby, the next two rotatory members, chose Carpenter and de Hanapestede, who in like manner chose de Grantham and Nicholas Chaucer, and so on.

Assistants (with the grocers, as with other companies,) naturally grew out of the increase of the society, being originally, as we have seen, merely auditors or overseers, for the benefit of the whole. The clerk might at first be more properly termed the fraternity's book-keeper, as he had none of the modern duties of a solicitor to perform, and, in fact, only seems to have had to make entries of the proceedings which took place, or keep the

Court-books. In the points made 1348, it is ordered that the particulars of apprentices taken by members of the fraternity shall be first entered "on common paper," and at the end of the year "the list of names" was to be delivered to the new wardens. Neither of these early clerks, if any, are named, nor is there any specific mention of such till 1460, when a solicitor was first chosen to that office, at the salary which has been stated.

In pursuance of the charter 26 Henry VI., which extended the company's control and oversight to druggists, apothecaries, and confectioners, as well as to their own particular trade, the wardens or their deputies could, like modern excisemen, not only enter their shops and impose fines for deceits, but they always seized the spurious article.*

* In 1561 the books state that "bags and remnantes of certeyne evil and naynte pepper" were ordered to be conveyed oversea to be sold, but the dust of the "evil pepper, syrnamed ginger," was to be burned. Thus it appears that the company, although they had "a reverend care of the health of their fellow-citizens, did not scruple, on occasion, to poison their continental neighbours." In 1562 the court made an order that "grocerie wares should not be sold in the streates, figges onlie excepted;" and that the apothecaries, freemen of the company, should not use or exercise any drugs, simple or compound; "or any other kynde or sortes of poticarie wares but such as shall be pure and perfyt good." In 1571, Rauf King, a brother of the company, "and certain others, makers of comfytes, were charged before the wardeyns for their misdemeanours in minglinge starche with the sugar, and such other thinges as be not tolerated nor suffred; and the said King having now in his place a goode quantitie of comfytes made with corse stuffe, and mingled as aforesaid with starch and such like;" it was ordered that the comfits should be put into a tub of water, and so consumed and poured out; and "that everie of the comfyt makers shall be made to enter into bondes in 20*l.* that they shall not hereafter make any biskitts but with clere suger onlie, nor make any comfytts that shall be wrought upon seeds or any other thinges but with clere suger onlie."

Other entries exhibit the still more arbitrary power which the livery, by

their ordinances, anciently vested in their officers in regard to this trade-oversight. It not only extended to seizure, but to imprisonment of the person in the common prisons. On the 7th of February, 1616, we find that Michael Eason, having been convicted before the court, he being an apothecary, and brother of the company, of selling "divers sortes of defective apothecaries wares, which, on triall, were found to be defective, corrupt, and unwholsome for man's body;" and it being further proved "that he had soald and uttered the like wares to Mr. Lownes, the prince, his highnesses apothecarie, and others;" and he also being found very unfitt in making of compositions and confectiions, and insufficient and unskilfull to deale therein, he was by the court, in consideration of the great damage and danger which might happen to the companie by permitting such enormities, committed to the Poultrie compter." There are repeated instances of the company's proceeding to these extremities, not only in cases similar to those quoted, but also in those of the nonpayment of livery and other fines. In October, 1668, one Rellers was committed to Newgate for refusing, after being summoned before the lord mayor, to pay his livery fine of 30*l.* This power of imprisonment, we have seen, was regularly confirmed by the charter 15 Charles I.

The most extraordinary of the ancient enactments, and arbitrary in the highest degree, though made, like the rest, "by comon assente," was of a similar nature with that claimed by the weavers'

LORD MAYORS OF THE GROCERS' COMPANY.

The principals of the Grocers' Company who attained to the rank of lord mayor were as follows.

Of the Fraternity of Pepperers, before their separation and assuming the name of Grocers, the following served this office :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>
1231	Andrew Bokerel.	Unknown.	Unknown.
1232			
1233			
1234			
1235			
1236	Sir John Gisors, Knt.	Gerrard's Hall, Basing lane.	Christ's Church, New- gate street, (in the Lady Chapel.)
1237			
1245			
1246			
1250			
1259	Alan de la Zouch.	Unknown.	Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire.
1311			
1312			
1313			
1279	Sir Henry Frowike, ¹ (in part.)		
1272			

gild, in temp. Edward I., viz. the power of distraining on defaulters, and which was in the former case declared to be illegal.

"It was ordained the said 21st of May, 1366, by common assent, that the wardens for the time being, and those who should afterwards be, in aid and maintenance of the fraternity, should have power to distrain, and the distress so taken to retain and keep during the time of their wardenship, without any other manner of officer; those who should act contrary to any of the ordinances, or should refuse to pay what should be imposed on them by the resolutions of the wardens, for their opposition or other defaults, according to their deserts. This power was sealed by all that were of the fraternity, to be kept in the hands of the wardens from

year to year, to maintain them, and to take and retain the said distress, until satisfaction made by the points, firm and established, to be kept for ever. And on the same day it was agreed, that whoever should be of the fraternity thereafter, should seal the same power in manner as others had done before; and from year to year, on the day of the assembly, it should be read before the whole company, after the other points." *Account of the Grocers' Company*, p. 51-2.

¹ Frowike was custos of the City for part of this year. He gave name to one of the City wards, (supposed Cripple-gate,) which has been already noticed under the name of "Warda de Henr' Frowike." He was one of the three citizens who founded London College, near Guildhall.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>
1319	Hammond Chickwell. ¹		In St. Paul's Cathedral, (next the choir.)
1321			
1322			
1324			
1325			
1327			
1329	Sir John de Grantham.		
1329	Sir Andrew Aubrey, (the last of the Pepperers.) ²		
1340			
1351			

OF THE FRATERNITY OF GROCERS.

1360	Simon Dolseley.			
1363	John Notte.			
1375	John Warde.			
1377	}	Sir Nicholas Brembre.	Bread street ward.	Christ's Church, Newgate street.
1383				
1384				
1385				
1378	Sir John Philpot.		Philpot lane.	Ditto.
1379	}	Sir John Hadley. ⁴		
1393				
1389	}	Sir William Vinor.		
1392				
1392	}	Sir William Standon.		
1407				
1399	}	Sir Thomas Knolles.	Watling street.	St. Antholin's, Watling street.
1410				
1411	}	Sir Robert Chichele.	Garlick Hythe.	St. James's Church, Garlick Hythe.
1421				
1418	Sir William Sevenoke.		Ludgate.	St. Martin, Ludgate.
1420	William Cambridge.			
1431	Sir John de Welles.		Watling street.	St. Antholin's, Watling street.

¹ Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, was beheaded by his orders, for demanding the keys of the city gates for Edward II.; and Chickwell, who kept the city for the queen and prince Edward, had their thanks.

² Andrew Aubrey. In a quarrel between the Fishmongers and Skinners, during his mayoralty, this mayor was assaulted and struck, for which two persons were beheaded by his orders in Cheapside.

³ He made a bye-law against usury, then termed "*schefes*." In 1390, it was one of the subjects of petition of the citizens to Richard II. that "the order made by John Notte, late mayor, might be executed throughout the realm."

⁴ Farringdon ward was divided into two (*within* and *without*) during Hadley's mayoralty.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>
1434	Sir Roger Otteley. ¹		
1438 } 1448 }	Sir Stephen Brown.		
1443	Thomas Catworth.		
1450	Nicholas Wyfold.		
1455	Sir William Marowe. ²	Bishopsgate street.	St. Botolph, Bishops- gate.
1456	Sir Thomas Cannyng.		
1460	Sir Richard Lee.		
1466	Sir John Young. ³		
1468	Sir William Taylor.		
1471	Sir William Edwards. ⁴		
1484 } 1484 }	Sir Thomas Hill. ⁵ John Warde.		
1504	Sir John Wyngar.		
1510	Sir Henry Keble.	St. Mary, Aldermary church-yard.	St. Mary, Aldermary Church.
1515	Sir William Butler		
1516	Sir John Rest.		
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambert.		
1544	Sir William Laxton.		St. Anthony's Church, Threadneedle street.
1554	Sir John Lyon.		
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge.		
1563	Sir John White. ⁶		
1573	Sir John Rivers.		
1577	Sir Thomas Ramsey.		
1589	Sir John Hart.		
1598	Sir Stephen Soane.	Little Thorlow, Suf- folk.	Little Thorlow, Suf- folk.
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld.	Weld (Wild) street, Linc.-inn fields.	
1613	Sir Thomas Middleton.		
1617	Sir John Bolles.		
1622	Sir Peter Proby.		

¹ A great frost of fourteen weeks' duration occurred in Sir Roger Otteley's mayoralty.

² He bequeathed 215*l.* to the Grocers' Company, to have masses said for his father, mother, and two wives, in Bishopsgate church, for thirty years.

³ Sir John Young was knighted in the field, with Sir John Crosby and others, for repulsing the bastard Falconbridge, in his attack upon the City.

⁴ The water conduit in Aldermanbury, and the Standard in Fleet street, were finished in his mayoralty.

⁵ This was the year of the sweating sickness in London. There were three lord mayors and three sheriffs this year, and two of each died of the disease: Warde, who succeeded as mayor, was the survivor.

⁶ There was a great plague in London during the mayoralty of Sir John White.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>
1641	Sir Edmund Wright. ¹		
1648	Sir John Warner.		
1650	Sir Thomas Foote.		
1652	John Kendricke.		
1660	Sir Thomas Alleyne.		
1662	Sir John Frederick. ²	Frederick's place, Old Jewry.	
1673	Sir Robert Hanson.		
1674	Sir William Hooker.		
1679	Sir James Edwards.		
1682	Sir John Moore.		St. Dunstan's, East, Thames street.
1684	Sir Henry Tulse. ³		
1693	Sir John Fleete.		
1696	Sir John Houblon.	Threadneedle street, (on the site of the Bank.)	St. Christopher's, Bank.
1710	Sir Samuel Garrard. ⁴		
1729	Sir Robert Baylis.		
1730	Sir Richard Brocas.		
1731	Sir Humphrey Parsons.		
1738	Sir John Barnard.		
1748	Sir Robert Ladbroke. ⁵	Lombard street.	
1757	Marsh Dickenson.		

NOBILITY SPRUNG FROM GROCERS.

Sir Alan de la Zouch, citizen and pepperer, and lord mayor in 1267-8, was the son of Baron de la Zouch, mayor in 1229; and, though not mentioned as the ancestor of any nobility descended from his stock, attained himself high honours under Henry III., who constituted him warden of all the king's forests south of Trent, and a justice itinerant for the counties of Southampton, Bucks, and Northampton.

¹ Sir Edward Wright was constituted mayor in place of Sir William Acton, who had been previously elected, but was discharged by the House of Commons.

² Sir John Frederick. See note, relative to his translation from the Barber-surgeons to the Grocers, (Hist. Essay, p. 37.)

³ Strype lauds this mayor for refusing a fee of 1000 guineas to procure an applicant the lease of the City's duties of scavage, package, postage, &c. (worth 400*l.* per annum,) and afterwards improving the said duties to

1200*l.* per annum, for the benefit of the corporation.

⁴ It is observable that three of this name and family have been mayors in three queen's reigns, Mary, Elizabeth, and Queen Anne.

⁵ The dreadful fire at Change-alley, Cornhill, broke out during his mayoralty, (causing a loss of 100 houses, and 200,000*l.* worth of property;) and Maitland compliments Sir Robert's effective exertions in arresting its progress. The historian considers this to have been the greatest City conflagration since 1666.

Sir Thomas Knolles, grocer, and mayor in 1399 and 1400, was ancestor of Lord Knolles, (1603,) who was created first Viscount Wallingford and Earl of Banbury, 1626.

Sir Thomas Chichele, a warden of the Grocers' company, though not giving birth to any of noble blood, was as highly distinguished by his relationship to Archbishop Chichele.

Sir Peter Proby, grocer, and mayor in 1622, gave rise to the Barons Carysfoot.

EMINENT MEMBERS.

The "New View of London" states the Grocers' Company to have been dignified by having "five kings, several princes, eight dukes, three earls, and also twenty lords of it:" of these five kings we have only been able to ascertain the names of two, viz. Charles II., master of the company in 1660; and William III., who accepted the like office in 1689. Among the princes and nobility, the most distinguished during the later periods of the Grocers' history was the Duke of York, afterwards James II., George Monk Duke of Albemarle; Heneage Finch, first Earl of Nottingham; George Earl of Berkeley, (ob. 1688;) John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham, (master whilst Earl of Mulgrave, in 1684;) Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, (master in 1691.) To whom are to be added, the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, and other eminent characters, who, though not of the nobility, were much more distinguished. In the wardens' list of their honorary members they inscribe (of nobility) the names of the truly great William Pitt Earl of Chatham; Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, (presented with the freedom in 1660;) the late Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg; his Royal Highness Edward Duke of York, brother to George III.; his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester; the Earl of Liverpool, (presented with the freedom in 1814;) the late Earl of Londonderry, (presented with the freedom at the same time with the above;) Lord Goderich, and Lord Chief Justice Tenterden; Charles Marquis of Cornwallis, (elected 1792;) and of lesser rank, the Honorable Thomas Coventry, brother to William, fifth Earl of Coventry, (master in 1740;) the Right Honorable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, (presented with the freedom in 1761;) the Right Honorable Bilson Legge, fourth son of William, the first Earl of Dartmouth, (presented with the freedom in 1767;) Sir John Philips, bart. (ob. 1764;) George Cooke, esq. M.P. for Middlesex, (1761;) the late Right Hon. William Pitt; Major-general Sir William

Meadows, K.B., (1792;) the Hon. William Knox, D.D., Bishop of Derry; the late Right Hon. George Canning, and the Right Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir George Murray, K.B. (1829.)

HONOURABLE AND CHARITABLE ACTS OF GROCERS.

Sir John Philpot, (1378,) fitted out a fleet at his own expense to repress the piracies of a freebooter named John Mercer, a Scot, who was in consequence taken, with 15 Spanish ships, which he commanded, and all their rich plunder. He afterwards conveyed an English army into Brittany, with ships of his own hiring, and released more than 1000 victualling-ships of the enemy. Fuller, for this, and other patriotic acts, styles him, whilst living, "the scourge of the Scots, the fright of the French, the delight of the Commons, the darling of the merchants, and the hatred of some envious lords, but who was at his death lamented, and afterwards beloved of all, when his memory was restored to its due esteem." He was born in Kent, and lord mayor as just described.

John Churchman, sheriff in 1385, was the founder of the Custom House, as already mentioned, and first procured for the Grocers' Company the custody of the king's beam.

Sir Thomas Knolles, (mayor in 1399 and 1410,) re-edified at his own cost the church of St. Antholin's, Watling-street, and was a benefactor to the poor of the Grocers' Company.

Sir Robert Chichele, (mayor in 1411-12,) contributed largely towards rebuilding Romford chapel (by Hornchurch.) In 1428, he gave the ground (208½ feet long by 66 broad,) for building the church, and making the cemetery of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and bore afterwards the chief charges of the building. His descendant, Sir Thomas Chichele, (also a grocer, and mayor in the reign of Charles II.) was the principal contributor to the rebuilding of the same church after the fire of London.

Sir William Sevenoke was the well-known founder of the college and school of Sevenoke, Kent, where tradition states him to have been found a deserted infant, and, in gratitude for the fostering care he received, (which eventually raised him to great wealth, and the honour of the mayoralty,) to have established that noble charity.

Sir John de Welles, (mayor in 1431,) built the "Standard in Chepe;" greatly contributed towards the building of the Guildhall chapel, and entirely erected at his own expense the south aisle of

the choir of St. Antholin's (Watling-street) church. He also left a sum of money to substantially repair the then "miry way (now the Strand) leading from London to Westminster."

Sir Stephen Browne, (mayor, 1438.) His liberal conduct, in importing corn from Dantzic during one of the great metropolitan dearths, has been stated at p. 132, (Hist. Essay.)

Sir John Crosby, (grocer, and sheriff in 1483.) It is enough to mention "Crosby-house, Bishopsgate-street," as a proof of his great wealth and consequence. Sir John was a warden, and one of the great benefactors to the Grocers' Company. He gave 500 marks towards the repair of his parish-church of St. Helen; and towards the repair of Hanworth church, Middlesex, also of Bishopsgate, London Wall, London and Rochester bridges, different large sums. His bequests and donations at his death partook of the same noble character. His beautiful altar-tomb, with alabaster effigies of himself and wife, still exist in St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate-street, at a small distance from the remains of his noble mansion of Crosby-house.

Sir Henry Keble, (mayor, 1510,) was six times master of the Grocers' Company, and gave 1000*l.* towards rebuilding his parish-church of St. Antholin's, Budge-row, (Watling-street.) His bequests to his company will be found under the head "Trust-Estates and Charities.")

Sir William Laxton, (mayor in 1544.) He was founder of that noble charity, Oundle school, in Northamptonshire. (For which see as above.)

Lawrence Shireff, a member of the Grocers' Company, and warden in 1566, was founder of the celebrated Rugby Free Grammar School, one of the noblest and best endowed institutions of the kind in England.

Sir John Cutler, several times master-warden of the Grocers' Company, and one of their best benefactors, having rebuilt much of their hall at his own cost, was the founder of a Mechanic Lecture at Gresham College, with a salary of 50*l.* a year, which was settled on Mr. Hooke, geometry professor there. He rebuilt the north gallery of St. Margaret's church, Westminster, for the benefit of the poor, was a benefactor to the College of Physicians, and left many munificent legacies and gifts at his death.

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.*

“London Triumphs, or the Account of the Grocers’ Pageants at the Inauguration of Sir John Frederick, 1661,” gives the following as the dressed procession of this company :

1. The master, warden, and assistants, in their gowns fac’d with foyns, with their hoods.
2. The livery, in their gowns fac’d with budge, and their hoods.

* There have been no less than *eleven* of the Grocers’ pageants printed, viz.

1613. Sir Thomas Middleton.	The Triumphs of Truth ; a solemnity unparalled for cost, art and magnificence, at the confirmation and establishment of that worthy and true nobly-minded gentleman, Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight, in the honourable office of his Maiestie’s Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor of the thrice famous City of London ; taking beginning at his lordship’s going, and proceeding after his returne from receiving the Oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow next after <i>Simon and Judes</i> day, October 29, 1613. All the Shows, Pageants, Chariots, Morning, Noon, and Night Triumphs, directed, written, and redeemed into forme from the ignorance of some former times, and their common writer. By Thomas Middleton. London : printed by <i>Nicholas Okes</i> , dwelling at the signe of the Hund, near Holbourne Bridge. 1613.	City Library.
1617. Sir George Bolles.	The Triumphs of Honour and Industry ; a solemnity performed through the City at the confirmation and establishment of the Right Honorable George Bolles in the office of his Majestys Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor of the famous City of London ; taking beginning at his lordship’s going, and proceeding after his returne from receiving the Oath of Mayoralty at Westminster, on the morrow next after <i>Simon and Jude’s</i> day, October 29. London, printed by <i>Nicholas Okes</i> . 1617. 4to.	Purchased, with others, at the sale of the Garrick Collection, 1823.
1659. Sir Thomas Alleyne.	London Triumphs ; celebrated October 29, 1659, in honour of the much-honoured Thomas Allen, Lord Mayor of the said City ; presented and personated by an European, an Egyptian, and a Persian, and done at the cost and charges of the ever-to-be-honoured Company of Grocers. By J. Tatham. 4to.	Unknown.

In the British Museum is to be found “The Citie’s New Poet’s Mock Show, 1659.” This is in one folio page on a broadside, and is to be found in the fifteenth volume of the collection (in 24 vols.) of that description of publication which was presented to the National Library by King George the Third. It is a ballad of one hundred and forty-four lines, in triplets, and ridiculing the last Lord Mayor’s Show. It is signed M. T. (probably Matthew Taubman, afterwards City Poet.) In the “Rosary of Rarities in a Garden of Poetry,” by Thomas Jordan, (afterwards City Poet,) 8vo. no date, but printed about 1662, is “A Comical Entertainment made for Sir Thomas Allen, Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, in 1659.”—*Nichols’ Pageants*.

3. The batchellours, part thereof in gowns fac'd with budge, and both of them with damask hoods.

4. Fifty gentlemen ushers, in plush coats, each of them a gold chain about his shoulder, and a white staff in his hand.

1662.
Sir John Frederick. { London's Triumphs; presented in several delightful scenes, both on the *water* and *land*, and celebrated in honour to the deservedly honored Sir John Frederick, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of London, at the costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers. John Tatham: (arms of the Grocers' Company.) London: printed by Thomas Mabb, living on *Pauls Wharf*, next doore to the signe of the Ship. 1661. 4to. pp. 28. } City of London Library and British Museum.

Evelyn, (the author of *Sylva*,) was a spectator of this "Water Triumph, being the first solemnity of this nature after twenty yeares," (since 1641.) The procession was witnessed in Cheapside by the king. His majesty had condescended to become one of the Grocers' company, (as already mentioned,) being the *first* monarch, W. Tatham says, who had "ever set such an estimation upon them."

1672.
Sir Robert Hanson. { London Triumphant, or the City in Jollity and Splendour; expressed in various pageants, shapes, scenes, speeches, and songs, invented and performed for congratulation and delight of the well-deserving governor Sir Robert Hanson, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, at the cost and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers, his Majesty gracing the triumph with his royal presence. Written by Tho. Jordan: (three wood-cuts, viz. Grocers' arms, City arms, Grocers' arms.) London: printed by W. G. for Nath. Brook and John Playford. 1672. }

- 1673-4.
Sir William Hooker. { London in its Splendour; consisting of Triumphant Pageants, whereon are represented many persons richly arrayed, properly habited, and significant to the design; with several speeches, and a song suitable to the solemnity: all prepared for the honour of the prudent magistrate, Sir William Hooker, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, at the peculiar expences of the worshipful Company of Grocers. As also a description of his Majesty's Royal Entertainment at Guildhall by the city in a plentiful Feast and a glorious Banquet. Written by Thomas Jordan. 4to. } At the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

- 1678-9.
Sir James Edwards. { The Triumphs of London; performed on Tuesday, October xxix. 1678, for the entertainment of the right honorable and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty Sir James Edwards, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the speeches spoken on each Pageant, together with songs sung on this solemnity; all set forth at the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers. Designed and composed by Thomas Jordan, Gent. } At the Bodleian Library and British Museum.
- Quando magis licuit spectaro Triumphos?
London: printed for John Playford, at the Temple Church. 1678.

5. Twelve other gentlemen for carrying banners and colours, nine of them in plush coats, each of them a crimson scarf about his shoulders. The banners borne by them consisted of, viz. King Charles II., the Duke of York, and Monk Duke of Albemarle, all at this time members; St. George's, the Lord Mayor's, Sir John Frederick's, Sir Thomas Foote's, Sir Thomas Allen's, Sir William Wilde's, recorder, the City's, the Grocers', and four others. The "set out," or order of marshalling the procession, is given as follows:

Foot marshal,

with a crimson scarf about his shoulders, followed by his
six attendants,
without scarfs.

Inspection

1600-1.
Sir John Moore.

London's Joy, or the Lord Mayor's Show, triumphantly exhibited in various representations, scenes, and splendid ornaments, with diverse pertinent figures and movements, performed on Saturday, October xxix. 1682, at the inauguration of the Right Honorable Sir John Moore, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; with the several speeches and songs which were spoken on the Pageant in Cheapside, and sung in Guildhall during dinner: all the charges and expenses of the industrious designs being the sole undertaking of the worshipful Company of Grocers. Designed and composed by Thomas Jordan, Gent.

Omne tulit paretum qui miscuit utile dulci.

London: printed for John and Henry Playford, 1681.
4to. pp. 16.

Randal's cannot find this at the Bodleian

1683-4.
Sir Henry Tulse.

The Triumphs of London; performed on Monday, October xxix, 1683, for the entertainment of the right honorable and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty Sir Henry Tulse, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a description of the whole solemnity, with two new songs set to music, (Grocers' arms, City arms, Grocers' arms.) London: printed for John and Henry Playford. 1683.

City of London
Library. X

1691-2.
Sir John Fleet.

The Triumphs of London; performed on Saturday, October 29, 1692, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir John Fleet, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true description of the several pageants, with the speeches spoken on each pageant; all set forth at the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers: together with an exact relation of the most splendid entertainment prepared for the reception of their sacred Majesties. By E. S. Published by authority. London: printed by James Orme; and are to be sold by Randal Taylor, near Stationers' Hall. 1692.

In the Bodleian
Library.

Randal's cannot find this at the Bodleian

1695-6.
Sir John Houlbon.

The Triumphs of London; performed on Tuesday, October 29, 1695, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir John Houlbon, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the speeches spoken on each Pageant: all prepared at the costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers. To which is added, a new song on his Majesty's return. By Elkanah Settle. 4to.

A copy sold at
Mr. Bingley's sale,
1810.

See p. 122. pageants

See Index at Museum to the City of London
Library. Grocers Armer City cards

P. side.

To the Chamber of Deputies

at

Museum over to France

Master of defence,
with a crimson scarf about his shoulders.

Ten attendants
without scarfs.

The Company's ensigns.

Four drums and a fife.

Ninety poor pensioners,
in red gowns, flat caps, and white sleeves, each a javelin in one hand, a target
of arms in the other.

Six drums and a fife.

Forty-five pensioners or porters,
in red coats and coped caps,
carrying banners, standards, and streamers.

Six trumpets.

The Griffin and Camel
(being the Company's crest and supporters.)

Six gentlemen ushers,
in plush coats, with gold chains, and each a white staff.

The budge batchellors,
in gowns faced with budge and damask hoods, &c.

Six trumpets.

Two gentlemen banner-bearers,
in plush coats, with crimson shoulder-scarfs, bearing
the City's and Recorder's (Sir William Wilde) arms.

Eight gentlemen ushers, as before.

The foynes batchellors,
in gowns faced with foynes and damask hoods.

The king's drum major,
with a crimson scarf about his waist, and bearing his staff.

Fourteen of the king's drums and fifes,
with banners.

Two gentlemen ushers, as before,
with banners of Sir Thomas Foote's, and Sir Thomas Allen's arms.

Two gentlemen ushers, as before.

The livery,
in their gowns faced with budge, and their hoods.

Eight trumpets,
of the Duke of York and Duke of Albermarle.

Two gentlemen ushers, as before,
with the Lord Mayor's and duke of Albermarle's banners.

Twelve gentlemen ushers, as before.

The court of assistants,
in gowns faced with foynes and their hoods.

Serjeant trumpet,
in a shoulder-scarf of the Lord Mayor's colours and crimson mixed.

Sixteen trumpets and kettle-drums.

Three gentlemen ushers,
with the King's, Duke of York's, and St. George's banners.

Fourteen gentlemen ushers.

Four pages,
(in plush coats,)

bearing truncheons and targets, with the arms of the master and wardens.

The master and wardens,
in their gowns faced with foynes, with their hoods.*

The "Device," by Tatham, presented, amongst other pageants, "the Temple of Janus, flank'd by two griffins, and on those griffins sat two persons, each bearing a banner in one hand, in the other a shield; opposite Bow church his lordship was entertained with "a scean of drollery," in which were *Americians*," (Americans,) "some of them pruning, others gathering, others planting several sorts of *grocery*; others disporting and throwing their fruit about, to show the abundance or profit of labour; others making music (after their labour) on the *tongs and other antique instruments*."

Of this Island, or Grocers' Trade pageant, mentioned in Middleton's procession, we learn additional particulars, as well as of other of their pageants, at the installation as mayor of Sir George Bolles, grocer, 1617.

On that occasion there was collected from the company for their share of the pageant 884*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The paraphernalia of the show were got up by Thomas Middleton, poet, and a relation to the previous lord mayor Middleton, who received "For the ordering, overseeing, and wrytyng of the whole *devyse*, for the making of the "*Pageant of Nations*," the *Island*, the *Indian Chariot*, the *Castle of Fame*, trymmyng the *Shipp*, with all the severall beastes which drew them; and for all the carpenter's work, paynting, guldying, and garnyshing of them, with all other things necessary for the apparelling and finding of all the personages in the said showe, and for all the portorage and

* The following notice shows some variation in the livery of the company from the above. 1562: At the inauguration of Sir Thomas Lodge, it was ordered that the batchelors have foins and budge in their gowns, and not to have any guards of velvet, but only welts, nor to use any unreasonable ruffs in their shirts, but only black and white; their doublets to be of black satin, and their coats or jackets of satin or damask, and of no other colour; and the

"wardeyns to weare russet satten in their doublets. The wardeyns of the grocers, and the wardeyns of the batchellors to cess, (assess) both the livery of the batchellors, and all the companie of the yeomanry, for the furniture of the poor mens gownes, the pageant the first, and other great charges that must be done when my lord mayor elect shall go to Westminster, as to them shall be thought meet."

carriage, both by land and by water; for paynting a banner of the lord mayor's armes; and also in full for the *green-men*, *dyvells*, and fyer works, with all charges thereunto belonging, according to his agreement, the some of 282*l.* 6*s.*"

The nature of these pageants is not explained, but the island was evidently of the kind already mentioned, abounding in fruits, spice, and other groceries, and the others strictly in character, as we find amongst the expenses 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* for "50 sugar-loaves, 36lbs. of nutmeggs, 24lb. of dates, and 14lb. of ginger, which were thrown about the streetes by those which sate on the *gyffins* and *camels*." The "shipp" or foist, and its expense, has been mentioned.

Twenty-eight almsmen wore azure-coloured gowns, with sleeves of crimson mechados, and which latter material was used to face the beadles, streamers, and banner-bearers' coats. The beadles of the four royal hospitals wore blue coats with long caps and ribbons.

Sixteen poor men bore banners and streamers.

A fee of 12*s.* was paid to Mr. Harman, the Guildhall-keeper, for hanging the Guildhall with "Mercers' hangings;" and, amongst other expenses incurred, are the costs for 24 dozen of white staves for the whiffers, the marshals and their men, a payment for the porters "which *carried the pageant*," and also payments for 124 javelins, which were hired for the javelin-men.

The ancient banner was new gilt and the staff coloured.

Eight drums and four fifes, including their attendance, and for furnishing themselves with black hats, white doublets, black hose, and white stockings, and scarfs of the company's colours, 12*l.* 11*s.*

The company printed 500 books of their pageant, which were published by Nicholas Oaks, stationer. Blackwell-hall was hired for the children in the pageant who were dined there, and the porters of the hall were paid for watching the pageant and shows whilst they were at dinner.

The city marshal and his men attended, and were paid.

The custom as to feasting at these and other festivals was to elect two or three individuals from the company as stewards, who had a number of assistants appointed:—at the feast of the lord mayor, 1562, (who was a grocer,) twelve of the livery were appointed to be waiters at the feast, whereof "three were to welcome guests, and two to stand at the dressers and see meat served in, two to receive in victuals, two to provide plate for the same feast, two to see the company served, and one to see the hall garnished, and the tables set in order."

CHANTRIES.

	£	s.	d.
Sancti Anthonij—Cantaria in ecc'lia paroch.' pred'ca			
ex fundacone artis le grocers, per annu' clare valet	vii	—	—
x ^o inde	—	xiiiij	—

The furniture of the altar of the above chantry, and the engagement of a chantry-priest, it has been seen, were principal objects with the grocers at their first foundation. The priest's wages, originally fixed at 4*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* a year, was increased subsequently, and with the expenses of worship are regularly entered in the wardens' accounts. The annual payment in 1401 to the priest "po^r. payn, vyn and chaundell, po^r. chaunter messe," was 2*s.*

The plate and vestments, as early as 1346, consisted of "a chalice with the cover, made of silver, which weighed 12 ounces goldsmiths' weight, and an holy vestment for the priest, an alb, manuple, stole, and chesible, a corpus, and a little missal. These in 1349 were increased by "a chalyce, weighing 15 ounces troye w^t and a gode missale which costen 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" The list, including this and other articles delivered by the wardens in 1398 to "the priest," will be seen below.* Their second chantry, in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is similarly described and rated in the Valor Ecclesiasticus. The company finally got rid of their church ornaments, and with them of all traces of the Catholic religion, in 1563, by ordering "sale to be made of all the vestyments, copes, albes, and other ornaments belonginge to churche stuffe, now remaininge in this house (hall) for the most commoditie."

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

The Grocers' fraternity met at five several places previously to building a hall. The first was the town mansion of the abbot of Bury, in St. Mary Axe, now Bevis Marks. Here they held their

* *Furniture and Ornaments belonging to the Altar of the Grocers, in Saint Anthony's Church.*

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| <p>1349. A chalyce weigh^g 15 ounces troie; wth a gode myssale which costen 3<i>l.</i> 6<i>s.</i> 8<i>d.</i>, given by Sir Symon de Wy, parson of Barnes.</p> <p>1398. One missale; 1 gr^t portarie; 1 chalyce sylver gylte; 1 other sylver chalyce, parcell gylte; 1 p^r of viales of sylver; 1 p^r ditto of tinne (stannoo) 1 latyn candelstye; 2 large chests with 4 boltes of yron, 1 rydolle of red bawdkyn, with crosses to hang before</p> | <p>y^e altare; 1 crucyfix and 2 images; 1 vestymnt with a corpus of redele bawdkyn for a preste; 1 vestymnt of white for a preste, 2 whyte curtens for y^e chappel, 1 long whyte curten, with crosses for the same; 2 old presteses vestyments, 2 altare towelles, 2 surplices.</p> <p>The above are enumerated as being delivered to the priest, Sir John Whytaby, by the wardens, Robert Pap and Henry Halton.—<i>Account of Grocers' Company.</i></p> |
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meetings in 1345, 1346. In 1347 they met at "the abbot's place of St. Edmund." In 1348 they met at "the house of one Fulgham, called the Ryngdehall," near Garlick-hythe, where, and at the hotel of the abbot of St. Cross, they continued till 1383. They then took up their temporary residence in Bucklersbury, at a place called the Cornet's Tower, which had been used by Edward III. at the beginning of his reign, as his exchange of money and exchequer.

In 1411 they purchased of the lord Fitzwalter the chapel of the Fratres du Sac, in the Old Jewry, which had originally been a Jewish synagogue; and having some years afterwards made further purchase of that nobleman's town mansion, which adjoined the said chapel, raised money for building their hall on its present site. The 8th of May, 1427, say their records, "was the furste stoon leyd of the Grocers' place in Conyhoope lane, in the warde of Chepe, there being present our worshipful Alderman Thomas Knolles, William Cambridge, John de Wellys, Rogere Oteley, and many others; and fro' the seide viij. day of May to the v. day of Juyn next following was maade the foundement of the west gablyhende of the hall." The cost of doing this, with the ground, amounted to 290*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which, as well as the money for continuing the building, was raised by a subscription of sixty-three persons named. The work must have proceeded most rapidly, for June 5, the next year, (1428,) an entry states, "alle the foundement of the hall" to have been "fully made, except the foundement of the west gabill ende, alle the dores in the halle fully maad, set up and iclosed, the walle atte seid west gabillhende maade x. fote in heyghte above the watir table." The gable end wall was also raised, and the wall north of the parlour carried to its full length, "with the dore into the parloure and ij. wyndowes into the *chapele*; also the foundement of the boterye and pantrye was take and maad;" and the same year "was beginne and full maade the foundement of the parloure and chamber, with the vawte, chemeneys, and previes, and the seide parloure and the tresance lattised, glazed, selyd, with other necessities as it aperith." The entire completion of this work was celebrated by a dinner, February 5, 1428, which cost 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is said to have been "the fyrste dynner imade in the parloure to our aldermen and other many worthe men of the fellshipp."

From the above entry we find the old Grocers' Hall to have retained the friary "*chapele*," and to have possessed as subordinate buildings, a buttery, pantry, vault or cellar, parlour and chamber. In addition to these, after accounts mention a kitchen,

tower or turret, a clerk's residence and offices, a garden, and a set of *almshouses in the front yard*, for the company's almsmen and women.

Many of the items of expense of completing these buildings afford curious illustrations of the great difference between the prices of ancient and modern times.

"For chalk, stoon, and cartage, lyme, and sand, and loom," the cost was only 41*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* The other materials consisted of "tymber with the coste and cariage," 48*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; and "unwroughte Stapylton stone, reidy hewe for the same for wyndowes, wyndow jambes, and sills, Crestable mesth in stoon, hewn for the south side of the halle, ashler, coyne, skew ragge, chalke, flintyles and estriche boarde," 32*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The "mason's weages, with maistre mason's rewarde," was 5*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* "Carpenter's weages, with the maistre carpenter's rewarde," 59*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.* The price of "makyng of the celour, the batements, and kervyng of the keyys in the parloure and treasure withouten, and in the baye wyndowe of the chambre, with werie boards and lattices in the seyde parloure and chambre," was 10*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* The "*dawbers*" or white-washers did all their work for 2*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Though so far finished as to be habitable, the hall and its appendages, it appears, were little more than shells at this period; for it was not till 1594 that the wardens were ordered "to confere with a joyner of abilitie and skilfull workmen how the hall might be wainscotted, upon the view and sight of convenient patterns." The business was afterwards done by a Mr. Stickells, who "was to oversee the worke at the weages of 20*d.* a daie, his two chiefe workmen 18*d.*, and the rest 16*d.* a daie, and two boys 8*d.* a daie."

In 1607 it was recorded that "the offere of Sir Stephen Soame to new ceil the hall, though it should cost him 500*l.*, is thankfullie and lovynglie accepted by the courte and companie," and 20*l.* was ordered to be contributed towards it by the wardens. The great parlour was not boarded till 1631, before which the floor had been strewed with rushes, according to the old English fashion, already noticed. On the second of September in that year, the court, "takyng into consideracyon the inconveniencie and noysomeness of the rushes in the parloure, especially in the summer time, and alsoe how subject they were to the great danger of fyre in the wyntere," had the same boarded, and furnished with three dozen of chairs, "beinge of the best Raushe (Russia) leathere."

Its furniture, at the above early dates, was of the same rude character which has been described, the tables being merely boards on stands; for an entry of January 1583 states (and it

shews the simplicity of the times), that "the two long tables in the parlour, with the tressels and tablecloth belonging to them, were lent to the *chancellor*, at his request, for the celebration of the marriage of his daughter." This tablecloth it is probable was the same mentioned in an entry of 1575, when the court, "beinge put in remembrance by the wardens of the lacke of napery that is in this house," directed the wardens to provide "one tablecloth of damaske, and two tablecloths of diapere, together with napekins, as they should thinke needefull." In point of plate the company made ample amends for other deficiencies, as will be seen in the list below. It must have been most splendid and valuable.*

The company's *armoury* is not mentioned before 1558, when their records state "that 12*d.* a day shall be allowed to John Edwin, the armourer, for every daie's worke which he shall doe in byrnyshing and dressing of alle the harnessse then remaining in the house, over and above the 13*s.* 4*d.*, his yearly salary."

The *garden* is mentioned at the first building of the hall in 1427, when sums amounting to nearly 12*l.* are stated to have been laid out on it. They prove, with other evidence, that it must have been an extremely pleasant retreat, considering its situation in the heart of the town, for we also learn that it had vines spreading up before the parlour-windows, and in other parts was defended by "new rayling." It had also an *arbour*; and in 1433, (on purchasing for 31*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* "the remaynder of the voide groundes sumtyme the lord Fitzwalter's halle,") this rural appendage was so far enlarged as ultimately to become a place of recreation for the neighbouring inhabitants, as well as the citizens generally; several petitions from whom to the company, for this liberty, are recorded. It is described as containing "alleys, hedge-rows, and a bowling alley, with an antient tower of stone and brick at the

* It consisted, exclusively of what is mentioned in p. 89, Hist. Essay, and afterwards much accumulated, of ij. galon pottis chared and half gylte, weyen xvj. marks and iij. ounces of troye weyghte, the gift of *Thomas Huskins*, grocer, in 1465; (same date,) ij. basens and ij. ewers of sylver parcell gylte, with foldis in the printis, and the basens weyinge viij. lbs. of troye weight safe half an ounce, and the ewers weyinge xliij. ownces, whiche *Nicholas Wyford*, grocer and alderman, gaff unto this fraternite; a houndynge cappe, cover of sylver, p'cell gilte, weyinge of troye weyght xxxj. ownces, and iij. grs. of

an ounce, which *Robert Garstang*, grocer, gaff unto this fraternite; a stondynge cuppe, cover of sylver, and alle gilte, pownsed, weyinge of troye weyght xxxj. ownces and a half, which *Margeri Burton*, late widow, and a sister of this fellowship, gaff unto this fraternite." There were, besides the above, four other large standing cups and covers, the gifts of different persons, all of them of great weight, and two "chased and alle gilte," together with "two nutts, garnysht with sylver gylte," six goblets, weighing 116 ounces, a silver salt, of nine ounces, &c.—*Acc. of Grocers' Company*, p. 324.

north-west corner," called *the turret*; which, if part of the lord Fitzwalter's mansion, as is probable, must have been nearly one of the oldest buildings within the city walls. The garden remained unchanged till the construction of a new hall, in 1798, when it was contracted by the increased size of the buildings; and was again nearly severed in half, in 1802, for enlarging Prince's-street. For this latter slice, just mentioned to have cost the grocers 31*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* in 1433, the company is stated to have received for it from the Bank of England *more than* 20,000*l.*, a most astonishing instance of the immense rise in the value of property on this spot!

Frequent entries occur of the letting of Grocers' Hall for festivals and other purposes, which embody interesting portions of its history, as well as acquaint us with the style of its ancient fittings-up and furniture:

In 1564, "Mr. Mallorie, sonne to the lord mayor, and others, praied the wardens to have the use of common hall, parloure, and kitchen of Grocers' Hall, on Friday, 9 Febuarye, to make a supper to divers gentlemen of Gray's Inne, for the great amitie between them and the Middle Temple gentlemen;" which was agreed to, the same not to be taken as a precedent. In the course of time abuses appear to have arisen in this system of letting, for, A.D. 1610, it was ordered "that for the future the company's hall shall not be let or made use of by strangers for burials, county feasts, and the like, without leave of the wardens." And in 1678, the company's officers making complaint that they were excluded, on the hall being let to strangers "for dinners, funerals, county feasts, or weddings," it was forbid to be let unless *they* were employed.

The chief use* made of Grocers' Hall, was before and during the

* The "*Continuation of the True Diurnall of Passages in Parliament*," for January, 1716, says, "All the votes at the committee in *Grocers' Hall*, which were after voted in the house, were drawn into several declarations at Grocers' Hall. Those that concerned the House of Commons alone were voted, and ordered to be printed; those that concerned the Lords and Commons, as the providing a guard for the parliament; and that, for declaring those enemies to the Commonwealth that have endeavoured or advised aught that should put a dissention betwixt the king and parliament, if they come not in and yield themselves; there are sent unto the lords to joyne; and so to be printed by order of both houses."

At the same date it announces "that the Parliamentary committee is to meet at *Grocers' Hall*, at 8 o'clock the next morning, "to treat of the *safety* of the kingdomes of England and Ireland," (from whence their summons issued,) "and to give them a large power. And that the Irish committee shall sit there also if the lords think fit. To which the lords agreed, and made the same adjournment and committee." The next day, (18th January,) "the house of peers and the commons house met in a committee at *Grocers' Hall*," in further prosecution of this business. The same committee sat there again on the Monday and Saturday following, with the like intent; on Friday, Jan. 21, again; and on Saturday 22, at the

Interregnum. In 1641, the "Grand Committee of Safety" removed its sittings from Guildhall here, and continued them at intervals for several years afterwards. In 1648, they were obliged to get rid of an intended intrusion of the Parliament troops, under Fairfax, by a similar petition to that of the Merchant Tailors.* The next year (1649) a grand entertainment was made by the grocers' at their hall to Cromwell and Fairfax, when the latter was presented by the company with a bason and ewer of gold, and Cromwell with three hundred pounds-worth of plate, and two hundred pieces of gold. An account of the feasting and ceremonies is given in a highly caustic and happily satirical contemporaneous tract, reprinted in Lord Somer's tracts.† They afterwards entertained Cromwell, as lord protector, in a still superior style; and finally, at the Restoration, General Monk,

same place, both houses met to treat of an intended voyage to *Argier*, (*Algiers*), to select able ministers for settling the church government, and to allow a relaxation in the use of the common prayer.

1644, March 8, "the committee of the house of commons met at Grocers' Hall, according to a former order, and made some progress in providing of monies for the army, and to that end elected a sub-committee to make propositions to the City concerning the same."—*Perfect Diurnall*.

* See Historical Essay, p. 181.

† The Perfect Diurnall for June 7, 1649, gives a particular account also of this entertainment, and affords at the same time a good idea of the party constituting the then parliament. "This day, according to an invitation from the lord mayor and City of London, the speaker of the house of commons, with the representative members now sitting in parliament, His Excellency and the officers of the army now in town above the degree of lieutenant, the lord president and counsel of state, (after hearing two sermons at Christ's church, preached by the reverend divines, Mr. Goodwin and Dr. Owen,) went to Grocers' Hall, the place appointed for their entertainment, where a sumptuous feast was prepared for them. Mr. Speaker, the lord general, the lord president, earl of Pembroke, earl of Salisbury, lieutenant-general Cromwell, and other members of the parliament and council of state, sate at the *upper board*; the other members of the house at two tables on each side of

the hall. Major-general Lambert, and some other officers of the army, sate at a table in the *middle of the hall*. The lords cheefe justices and lords cheefe baron, and other judges of both benches, dined in a spacious room *over the parlour*, and the lord mayor, aldermen, and some councillmen, at another table in the same roome. Other officers of the army, some gentlemen and attendants to Mr. Speaker, earl of Pembroke, the lords general, &c. sate in the parlour. The entertainment was very free and cheerfull. "WELCOME," in capitall letters, written in a banneret upon most of the dishes, were in very greate number. No drinking of healths nor other uncivill *concomitants*, formerly of such great meetings, nor any other musick but of the drum and trumpet. A feast indeed of Christians and cheefftaines, whereas others were rather of *Chretiens* and *cormorants*. And *what* is to be remembered, the poore were not forgotten at this feast; for, besides the overplus of victualls left at dinner sent to severall prisons in London, 40li. were given and distributed amongst the poore of the severall parishes in and about London." The same paper of the next day adds, that "Sir John Woollaston, and other aldermen, and some of the common council of the said city, came to his excellency the lord general Fairfax, at his house in *Queen-street*, and in the name of the City presented him with a large and weighty bason and ewer of *beaten gold*, and sent to the general Cromwell a great present of plate, value 300li. and 200 pieces in gold."

when they expended two hundred and fifteen pounds on the feast, and enrolled him, as we have seen, a brother of the company.

The London Gazette of May 14, 1666, states the "Prize Office" to be at Grocers' Hall, and announces the sale there of 150 tuns of French wine.*

The fire of London, some of whose effects in melting their plate, and committing other ravages, have been stated, only destroyed the roof and woodwork of Grocers' Hall, for, on collecting their first subscription of 700*l.* from the members, and to which they added the produce of the melted silver, it was found "*that the walls of the old hall had resisted the fire, and were sound*, and it was determined to new roof them, and proceed with the funds in hand." The work languished, however, for many months, and would probably have been wholly suspended but for the liberality of Sir John Cutler. This gentleman, whose generous deeds prove him to have been the reverse of the miser described by Pope, rebuilt the parlour and dining-room, in 1668-9, and was gratified by "a strong vote of thanks," and the resolution of the court, "that his statue and picture should be placed in the hall, as memorials of the company's esteem and gratitude." The first meeting and festival held in the hall after the fire were on lord mayor's day this year. The hall is stated, two years afterwards, to have been granted to the parishioners of St. Mildred's as a chapel, till their own church could be rebuilt. The "turret" or tower, in the garden, it should be observed, had also escaped the fire, and with it all the company's ancient records of which it was the manuscript room. The building was fitted-up for the clerk's residence, and a meeting-place for the court. A court-room for the latter purpose is mentioned as part of the hall buildings, near the above date, when complaint being made of "the unseemliness and disturbance of taking tobacco and having drink and pipes in the court-room during courts sitting," it was agreed that thenceforward, "for the better order, decorum, and gravity to be observed, and readier dispatch and minding of debates and business of the court, and avoiding this occasion of offence and disgust," that "there should be no taking of tobacco or drinking used or permitted in the court-room during the sitting of the court, under a fine of 5*l.*;" and if any person have "a desire to refresh himself by a pipe of tobacco or cup of drink, at a convenient time or interval of serious

* "Gazette, May 14, 1666: Prize Office, May 12. At Grocers' Hall are to be set to sale the 17th inst. 150

tuns of French wine. The particulars will appear by a bill upon the Exchange."

business," he was "to withdraw into some retiring room more suitable and fit for the purpose."

The hall, which in 1681 is spoken of as being "in ruins," probably from its not having been suitably repaired in the first instance, was in that year renovated at an expense of 500*l.*, by Sir John Moore, a rival benefactor with Sir John Cutler, in order, it is said, that others by his example might "contribute their assistance to re-edify and augment it, so as to make it the most commodious seat for the chief magistrate of the city, or a *mansion house*, as well as with a view to other benefits;" and a model for one "such additional building as might make the hall commodious, both for ornament and use," being adopted, Sir John Frederick, and other eminent members, became also liberal contributors, and the whole was completely repaired and beautified. Moore was the first who kept his mayoralty in the new hall, and he paid the company a net rent of 200*l.* for it. It continued to be let for the same object for many years; till, in 1735 as the company's circumstances had much improved, the hall was forbid to let it thenceforward, but to a mayor attached to the company. In 1694 it was let to the Bank of England, who held their courts there till the building of the Bank, in 1734.

The company's present hall was built in 1802, but so insecurely, that in 1827 a thorough repair was obliged to be commenced; since which, the whole interior has been beautified, the statue of Sir John Cutler renovated and removed from its weather-beaten situation in the garden, and the arms put up of all the eminent and illustrious members of the company, through the intervention and exertions of the late respected master, J. B. Heath, esq.*

* The Harl. Manuscripts mention the following to have been the old arms remaining in Grocers' Hall before 1666. (S. stands for sheriff, and M. for mayor.)

"These arms following are Collers about the hall, in the Grossers' Hall, taken anno 1683. Andrew Bockerell, m. seven years, 1272. Sir John Gisors, 1241, m. 1246. Rhaphe Ashure, s. 1243, m. 1244. Laraunce Frowick, s. 1449, m. 1251. Henry Frowick, twice m.; s. 1215. Hamond Chickwell, s. 1313. John Grantham, s. 1322,

m. 1329. Andrew Auberie, s. 1331, m. 1339. — Dolsbie, John Nott, John Ward, J. Philpot, N. Brembre, W. Hadley, W. Barrett, Adam Carkitt, aldermen. J. Langer, 1383. Thomas Hoo, 1383. Godfrey Greenford, 1383. William Budbey, 1383. Richard Alesbury, 1383. John Furneux, 1383. William Evesham, 1383. Richard Preston, 1383. John Churcham or Churchman, 1585. Sir W. Sandon, alderman 1386, m. 1400. Richard Venor, alderman 1389. Sir Wm. ditto, m. 1390. Sir Hugh Fastalfe, alderman 1387."

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES

WITHIN THE PATRONAGE OR SUPERINTENDANCE, AND OF THE PENSIONS, GIFTS, &c., THROUGH VARIOUS BENEFACTORS, AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMPANY OF GROCERS; WITH THE COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT OF CHARITIES FOR THEIR ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

LAXTON.—The master of the free grammar school of Oundle. The usher of do.

WALWYN.—The master of the free school at Colwall, in Herefordshire.

BOX.—The master of the free grammar school of Witney, Orfordshire.
The usher of do.

LIVINGS.

KNOLLES.—The third presentation to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside.

MIDDLETON.—The rectory of Austell, in the county of Cornwall.

SLANEY.—The rectory of Norhill, in Bedfordshire.

The rectory and patronage of the vicarage of Bucknall, in Shropshire.

The rectory and patronage of the vicarage of Ugborough, in Devonshire.

CHURCHMAN.—The rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

The alternate presentation to the rectory of St. Mildred's, Poultry.

The following is the account of the Grocers' Trust Estates and Charities, as given in Strype's Stow, from the Table furnished by the company's clerk for that work, before 1720.

“ GIFTS AND CHARITIES ENTRUSTED WITH THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF
GROCERS, OF LONDON.

<i>Their Free Schools, Almshouses, Exhibitions, and Advowsons.</i>	<i>By whom founded or maintained.</i>	<i>Benefactors' Names.</i>
FREE SCHOOLS.		
One at Oundle, in Northamptonshire.	Sir William Laxton, knight.	† Sir Henry Keble. Edmund Elmer.
Another at Colwall, in Herefordshire.	Mr. Humphrey Walwyn.	† Sir William Butler. Thomas Farmer.
Another at Topcliffe, in Yorkshire.	Mr. William Robinson.	† John Maldon. Lettice Deane.
Another at Witney, in Oxfordshire.	Mr. Henry Box.	† Thomas Gore. Richard Lambert.
		† Thomas Billesden. † Humphrey Walwyn.
		† Sir William Laxton. † Lady Anne Middleton.
		† John Wardal. Edward Jakeman
		† Thomas Kolles. Catherine Hall.
		† Emme Bachus. Roger Knott.
		† Sir Thomas Middleton. John Haydon.
		Sir Thomas Ramsey.
		† William Robinson. Peter Houghton.
		† Elizabeth Barrel. Thomas Ridge.
		† Peter Blomdel. John Grove.
		† Sir John Hart. William Pennefather.
		† Lady Catharine, Viscountess Cornay. John Dawkins.
		† Gilbert Keate. Robert Brooke.
		William Robinson. John Holman.
		Alderman Saunders. Mary Robinson.
		† Francis Tirrel. Richard Hall.
		† Edmund Turvill. Thomas Westraw.
		John Heydon. Robert Bowyer.
		Robert Lambert. Sir Robert Napper.
		Nicholas Stiles. William Pennyfather.
		† Sir John Peachye. Thomas Moulston.
		Richard Hayle. Stephen Abberley.
		Thomas Wheatley. John Mevill.
		† Mary Robinson. Thomas Gamull.
		† Lady Margaret Slaney. Constantine Wrightman.
		Henry Anderson. Sir Edward Wright.
		John Newman. Thomas Freeman.
		Sir John Lyon.
ALMSHOUSES.		
An almshouse at Oundle, in Northamptonshire.	Sir William Laxton, knight.	
Another at Lullingstone, in Kent.	Sir John Peachy.	
EXHIBITIONS.		
For four scholars in Jesus College, Oxon.	Mrs. Mary Robinson.	
For four scholars in each university.	Mrs. Emma Bachus.	
ADVOWSONS.		
One at Northill, in Bedfordshire.	These two livings were purchased by the company, pursuant to the will of the Lady Margaret Slaney, deceased.	
Another at Allhallows Steyning, in Mark lane, London.		
Another advowson of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London.	Sir Henry Keble, knight.	
		N. B. Those persons whose names have a dagger before them gave 500 <i>l.</i> or more.
<p><i>The sum of all the charitable donations yearly expended by this Company amounteth to 700<i>l.</i> or thereabout.</i></p> <p align="right"><i>Drawn by MR. RAVENHILL, Clerk of this Company.*</i></p>		

* In 1686 proceedings were had, under a *commission of charitable uses*, respecting the charities under the management of the Grocers' Company, which it will be expedient to notice previously to entering on the statement of their several charities.

By an *inquisition*, taken under the

commission, on the 27th of August, 1686, it was found that the Grocers' Company were entitled to divers estates, therein enumerated, derived from different benefactors, and charged with various charitable uses, (which will be adverted to in the following statement;) and also to certain other estates in Eng-

SCHOOLS.

LAXTON's—At Oundle, Northamptonshire. "For all boys of Oundle who will come thither to learn." The admission in the company, and obtained through application to the court.

Scholars are admitted as soon as they can begin the Latin accidence.

PARTICULARS.

This school was founded by Sir William Laxton, who by a codicil to his will, dated 27th July, 1556, directed it to be called "The Free School of Sir

land and Ireland, not so charged, viz. in Ireland, to the manor of Grocers, near Londonderry, to an equal share with the other eleven chief companies of London, in certain lands and tenements purchased in the name of the Vintners' Company; and to their proportion of the Royal Fishery of the kingdom of Ireland, held by the City of London; and in England, to two tenements in the parish of St. Michael, Queen-street, London, by the devise of Elizabeth Burrell; to two tenements in the parish of Shoreditch, by grant from Sir John Hart; and to a messuage in Botolph-lane, London, by the devise of John Maldon; the rents of all which estates then produced an annual sum of 879*l.* 10*s.*; and that the said company had also received divers legacies and gifts in money, amounting to 6784*l.* in trust to make thereout certain annual payments to charitable uses (therein enumerated, and which will be also detailed in the following statement;) which several charges on the estates, and the money charities, amounted to the sum of 538*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* It was also found that there were arrears due from the said company upon divers of the said charities, to the amount of 2316*l.* 14*s.* And further, that the company had received from various benefactors, therein mentioned, divers sums of money, amounting in the whole to 4620*l.* to be lent out in different portions, on security, to poor members of the company, to set up in their trades. And it was further found, that the said estates were charged by the company, over and above the yearly charities, for security of a sum of 4500*l.* taken up

by them at interest, for the purposes therein mentioned.

By a decree of the commissioners, founded on this inquisition, and dated 3d of September, 1686, after reciting, amongst other things, that the company having several other great debts upon them besides the arrears of the said charities, and their estate, consisting almost wholly of houses in London, having been consumed in the late dreadful fire in that city, and other accidents having befallen them, to the almost utter impoverishment of the said company, had prayed that considerable time might be given them for the satisfying of the said arrears:—it was, with the consent of the company, ordered and decreed, that all and every parcel of the said real estate of the said company, in the said inquisition mentioned, should from thenceforth for ever stand and be charged with all and singular the growing charitable uses (and other uses) in the said inquisition mentioned, and with the arrears of the said charities; and that the said company should, on or before the 29th of November then next, convey all the aforesaid estates to twelve trustees, and their heirs, therein named, who should receive the rents and profits thereof, and should pay the said yearly growing payments to the several charitable uses in the inquisition mentioned; and in case the rents, fines, or other profits of the estates, should at any time exceed the said payments, that the overplus should be applied proportionably in payment of the arrears of the said annual charities; and when such arrears should be paid off, that such overplus should be

William Laxton, knight, and alderman of London ;” appointing it to be kept in a house called “The Guild or Fraternity House of Oundle,” and which was to be employed as the school-house, and for an habitation of certain almsmen, (of whom a separate account will be found presently.) To maintain these establishments, the testator devised and gave all his messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, in the parish of St. Swithin, London Stone, and in Sherborne-lane, Nicholas-lane, Abchurch-lane, Candlewick-street, and Eastcheap, or elsewhere in the city of London, which he purchased of Edward Weldon, to the Grocers’ company, upon trust; first, that they should make suit to obtain the said guild-house from the king and queen, and apply it to the purposes mentioned; and then, that the said company should provide “an honest, virtuous, and learned schoolmaster, being a master of arts, to teach grammar freely within the said school-house to all such as shall come thither to learn; and shall provide an honest learned person to be usher, to teach the scholars under the said master.” For their services the company were to pay the schoolmaster 18*l.* per annum, and to the usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* And he directed that the said school (with the admission) should be called “The Free Grammar School of Sir William Laxton, knight,” and the schoolmaster, usher, and beadman, called “The Schoolmaster, Usher, and Beadman of Sir William Laxton.” And, for want of convenient time further to explain the erection aforesaid, he directed that all other things touch-

paid to the said company, to be disposed of according to intent of the donors of the said gifts of money, to be lent to members of the company; and that when all such charities were fulfilled, the residue should be paid to the said company for their own use. And it was ordered, that when any four or more of the said trustees should die or remove, the company should choose as many others in their room, not being members of the company, so as to complete the number of twelve, to be trustees as aforesaid for ever.

The conveyance to trustees was made according to the direction of the decree; but the company have long resumed the management of their estates and the administration of their charities, regulating themselves therein by the binding of the decree.

The company are now in possession of all the real property mentioned in the inquisition, except a small piece of ground forming part of the garden of *Grocers’ Hall*, which was some years ago sold, under the provisions of an act of Parliament, to the company of the Bank of England, for the purposes of enlarging the bank and the street adjoining thereto, called Prince’s-street,

and a house in Steyning-lane, given by Mrs. Backhouse, as will be noticed in the account of her gift. The annual revenue received from these estates, which has been greatly improved since the taking of the inquisition, far exceed the amount of the sum annually payable under the several charities.

“These facts,” the commissioners add, “having been proved to our satisfaction, and each charity being now, by the operation of the decree, secured, not merely on the property originally given for its maintenance, but on all the estates of the company, we shall not think it necessary, in the following account of the several charities, to enter into any detail of the present condition of the respective premises originally appropriated to each, except in those instances where the whole produce of such premises, and not merely fixed payments out of them, is dedicated by the donor to the purposes of the charity.”

“We shall however, in such case, notice the finding of the inquisition with respect to it, in order to mark such variations from the original foundation as stand upon the authority of the inquisition and decree.”

ing the erection and continuance of the said school should be considered and done as by the good discretion of his executrix and the overseers of his will should be thought convenient.

APPLICATION.

In the inquisition the property derived from Sir William Laxton is stated to have consisted of eleven messuages in *Candlewick-street*, two in *Abchurch-lane*, one in *Nicholas-lane*, one in *Eastcheap*, one in *Sherborne-lane*, four in *St. Swithin's-lane*, and five in *Bush-lane*, London, and to have yielded altogether an income of 170*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The founder's school-house and premises at Oundle have been considerably enlarged by purchases made of late years by the Grocers' company, to the amount of 1500*l.*, for additional buildings, and for a play-ground for the boys of the school. Improvements have been made in the schoolmaster's house, for the purpose of enabling him to take boarders. The sums expended in repairs and improvements since 1809 amount to more than 1200*l.*, exclusively of an annual sum of 5*l.* allowed for incidental repairs. It appears, from the before-mentioned decree, that at the date of it the company had augmented the schoolmaster's salary to 30*l.*, and the usher's to 10*l.*; the annual sums paid in respect to the school being :

	£	s.	d.
To the schoolmaster, as the stipend for himself and his usher	40	0	0
An additional gratuity	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	100	0	0
	<hr/>		

The schoolmaster is a clergyman and master of arts, and is appointed by the company, who leave the nomination of the usher to him. The number of free scholars in May 1821 was eight, admitted from the town of Oundle. No application for the admission of any boy appears to have been refused. They receive a classical education. N.B. A deputation of the Grocers' company occasionally visit this establishment.*

* LURCHYN'S GIFT.—All the property which the company now have in Cannon-street, (formerly Candlewick, or Canwick-street,) is stated in the inquisition to be derived from the above-mentioned gift of Sir William Laxton; but in an index to the company's old book of wills, which index appears to have been made in 1762, it is stated that two of the tenements in Canwick-street, described as the gift of Sir William Laxton, were given by John Lurchyn.

The will of John Lurchyn is dated the 5th of July, 1459, by which he gave his two great tenements, situate in Canwick-street, in the parish of St. Mary Bothaves, "for the relief, aid, and support of the poor almspeople of the Grocers' company for ever." The whole of the premises in Cannon-street were destroyed by the fire of London. The gift of John Lurchyn is not mentioned in the decree, and no specific distribution is now made in respect of it.

WALWYN'S.—At Colwall, in Herefordshire. For all poor children of Colwall parish, and seven children of the parish of Little Malvern, in Worcestershire, nominated by the company. The education is English, consisting of reading and writing, and the scholars receive religious instruction from the master, who is a clergyman; but no classical instruction is now given. The Grocers' Company are visitors.

PARTICULARS.

Humphrey Walwyn, the founder of this school, by his will, dated the 6th of December, 1612, left the sum of 600*l.* to be bestowed in buying houses in the city of London, the rent of which he appointed to be paid as follows: To the company of Grocers 5*l.* yearly, and two of the wardens, with the clerk and some one learned man, to be chosen by them once in three years, to visit and examine the scholars at the school, which by his will he appointed to be erected at Colwall, in Herefordshire; to the parish of St. Martin Ongars, 5*l.*; and the remainder of the rents of the houses to be purchased he gave for the support of this school, directing that the poor children of Colwall, and seven children of Little Malvern, of the poorest in that parish, should be taught freely, without payment of anything for their schooling; and also, that those in the parish of Colwall who were able to pay should not pay above 10*s.* for their schooling in a year. He also directed that the Grocers should choose the schoolmaster, and should have care that he be honest, learned, godly, and fit every way for instructing youth in learning, and in the fear of God; that the schoolmaster should observe that there be prayers in the school twice a day at least; and that the company should have power to remove him, in case of neglect of duty. And he willed that the schoolmaster should have the value of the houses and tenements which should be bought, the value of 10*l.* before mentioned being first deducted; and that the said schoolmaster should be a preacher, and should make four sermons every year, one every quarter; and one every year at Little Malvern, wherein he should repeat in brief the sum of his will concerning the school, and the order he took therein for teaching all the children, as before mentioned.

APPLICATION.

It does not appear that any houses were bought with the money bequeathed by *Humphrey Walwyn*; but, by the inquisition, the sum of 30*l.* a year, to be paid to the school at Colwall, is mentioned to have been charged upon eight houses, in the parishes of St. Michael and St. Peter, Cornhill, devised to the company by *John Billesdon*; and it appears, from the books of the company, that this charge had originally been made by the consent of *Humphrey Walwyn's* executors.

The sum of 30*l.* a year is paid to the schoolmaster as his salary, and the company have made liberal additions to this in favour of the present master,

as an encouragement and remuneration for his exertions to benefit the school. Some mismanagement of the establishment appears to have taken place in the time of the preceding master, whose ill state of health occasioned him to remove, first to Gloucester, and afterwards to London, leaving another person in charge of it. The company sent down a deputation to inquire into the state of it; and at last induced the master to resign, on giving him an allowance of 50*l.* a year.

The school-house, which is inhabited by the master, was rebuilt by the company in 1795, and is kept in repair by them at considerable expense. It does not appear when, or by whom, the original building was erected.

There are, at present, 52 free boys in the school, all of them from the parish of Colwall, except one, which is from Little Malvern. The reason why there are no more from the latter place, which is entitled to send seven scholars, was stated to the commissioners to be, that there was but this one boy born of Protestant parents in that parish. A deputation of the company occasionally visit the school. The schoolmaster of Colwall school, in addition to his 30*l.* receives an annuity of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the crown out of the land revenues.

Box's.—At Witney, in Oxfordshire, for 30 boys, natives of Witney, who are admitted at six years of age, and may continue during the pleasure of their parents. The master has the power of appointment. The education is classical, together with the English language and writing.

PARTICULARS.

Witney Grammar School was founded by *Henry Box*, Esq. citizen and grocer, of London, in 1663, and a native of Witney, and who endowed it with a rent-charge of 60 guineas, issuing out of his estates at Longwork, in Berkshire. He ordained that the teachers should consist of a master and usher, the master to be a graduate of one of the Universities, and a master of arts, and that the usher should be also a graduate. The application for admission is made to the master, by certifying, "boy born in Witney," and paying 2*s.* 6*d.* as an admission-fee. The Eton Latin and Greek grammars are chiefly used. There are no exhibitions or scholarships belonging to the school. The master's salary is 30*l.* per annum, with the school-house and garden, for which he pays parochial rates; these amounted, in 1816, to 20*l.*, leaving the master a salary of only 10*l.* Parlour boarders are taken at 30 guineas per annum.

The usher's salary was 15*l.* but the office, Mr. Carlisle says, has long been vacant,* and the governors *retain the salary*.* There is a writing-master, with a stipend of 10*l.* a year, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for each free boy. The four wardens of the Grocers' Company are governors. The visitors are the provost and two senior fellows of Oriel College, Oxford.

* Endowed Grammar Schools, II. p. 320.

EXHIBITIONS OR TEMPORARY PENSIONS TO POOR SCHOLARS AT THE
UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

BACKHOUSES.—Two of 5*l.* per annum each, for poor scholars, (her own kin, where eligible, to be preferred,) appointed by the master, wardens, and company, to one of the Colleges in Cambridge.

ROBINSON'S.—Four of 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, to be given to poor scholars of Jesus College, Oxford, nominated by the company.*

ALMSHOUSES.

LAXTON'S.—For seven poor men of Oundle, each of whom has 5*s.* per week, with an allowance for clothing, fuel, and medicines. The appointment is in the company, the consent of the vicar and churchwardens thereof being first obtained.

This charity has been noticed in the account of Oundle school. The testator directed by his will that there should be, as part of the foundation of his Free Grammar School at Oundle, “seven poor men perpetually found, each of them to have weekly 9*d.* towards their maintenance, together with a convenient lodging and house-room” in the guild or fraternity-house, in which his grammar school was to be kept. The annual sums now paid in respect of

* In the before-mentioned inquisition, Emma Backhouse's endowment was found to have consisted of two houses in Wood-street, London, and a house in Staying-lane, in the occupation of the Haberdashers' Company, bequeathed in 1587. This property was charged with the yearly payment of 25*l.* to four scholars at Oxford, whom the assistants agreed should be all of Jesus College; and also with 10*l.* a year to two scholars at Cambridge. But, on further investigation, it seems the four Jesus College scholarships were derived from a legacy of 500*l.*, given by Mary Robinson, and said to have been charged upon houses in Wood-street, by order of the court of assistants, reducing, by this means, Mrs. Backhouse's establishment to two Cambridge scholars only: the commissioners state themselves to have been unable to find the reason for this reduction.

Mrs. Robinson's donation, it will be seen, was “a money legacy” of 500*l.*, given in 1617, with which land was to

be bought to produce 25*l.* yearly, and that produce was to be given “to four poor scholars of Jesus College, Oxford,” at the nomination of the company. No land, however, appears to have been bought, and the commissioners refer to Mrs. Backhouse's gift, to explain “the manner in which 25*l.* per annum, in respect of Mrs. Robinson's gift, was charged upon the property given by Mrs. Emma Backhouse.” The premises bequeathed by Mrs. Backhouse for her scholarships now consist of warehouses, &c. being No. 104, in Wood-street, let in three divisions, to Mr. Green, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Hunter, at net rents amounting to 133*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The house in Staying-lane only produces 20*l.* a year, being considered as a fee-farm rent, from the Haberdashers' Company, (or 16*l.* deducting the land-tax.) This estate for many years previously to 1805 produced only 51*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Vide Commissioners' Reports, and Endowed Charities of London, 234.

these almshouses are : "To the seven almsmen, and the woman who attends them, 5s. each per week, making 104*l.* ; for clothing for the almsmen, 30*l.* ; for medicines for ditto, 15*l.* ; for fuel for ditto, 10*l.*, and for incidental repairs 5*l.* ; making a total of 109*l.* per annum. The sums for the almspeople and incidental repairs is said, at the time of the commissioners making their reports, to have been paid to William Walcott, Esq., a resident at Oundle, and who kindly undertook to superintend the establishment. The almsmen are poor, and generally old men, of the parish of Oundle, appointed by the company upon recommendations transmitted by Mr. Walcott.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT
PURPOSES.

<i>Date of Bequest.</i>	<i>Donor's name, and object of the gift.</i>	<i>Estates, and where situate.</i>	<i>Commissioners' Remarks on Application.</i>
1432, July 12.	Alderman <i>Thomas Knolles</i> . Gave to the Grocers' company, "for a pure and perpetual alms, for the support and relief of the said company.	"A messuage, situate in the parish of St. Antholin's, in London."	This messuage is now a warehouse, near St. Antholin's church, Budge row, built in pursuance of a 71 years' lease from 1774, and brings in a rent of 33 <i>l.</i> , which is not specifically applied, but comprised in a general distribution to the company's poor.
1514, March 20.	Alderman <i>Sir Henry Kebyll</i> . Devised by will to the company to pay 6 <i>d.</i> weekly to each of seven poor members of the company. The appointment in "the wardens and associates." They were to be such as had been "leaseholders, or occupiers of the same mystery, and had fallen to decay and poverty."	Two houses "in the parish of our Lady, in Bow, in the ward of Cheap; two ditto, with a garden and appurtenances, in Broad court, Lothbury; that great messuage, with the garden and appurtenances, in the parish of St. Peter le Poor; and a piece of ground, with stables and other houses thereon, in St. Olave, Old Jewry.	The inquisition states these premises to have consisted of Sir Robert Clayton's mansion, in the Old Jewry; "a messuage, then called <i>Grocers' Hall</i> , near the Poultry, occupied by Sir Robert Jeffrey, lord mayor; the hall-wall, demised for 40 <i>s.</i> per annum; and a messuage, (then several messuages,) in St. Peter le Poor, charged with the yearly payment of 9 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> to seven widows of decayed members of the company. 9 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> is paid yearly in respect of the above gifts, about Christmas, to poor members or their widows, in sums of 26 <i>s.</i> each, being at the rate of 6 <i>d.</i> per week.
1529, Aug. 6.	Alderman <i>Sir Wm. Butler</i> . To pay 40 <i>s.</i> yearly, to repair the highways of Biddenham, Bedfordshire; to pay 20 <i>s.</i> yearly to the poor there; and to pay 12 <i>s.</i> yearly for charcoal, to be given on All Saints' Day to the poor of St. Mildred, Poultry, London.	A house called the <i>Basket</i> , in Thames street; two messuages, five cottages, a garden, and a shed; three shops in Tower street, St. Dunstan, east; and a quit-rent of 5 <i>s.</i> from St. Bride, Fleet street.	The inquisition describes these premises as two messuages in Mincing lane, one messuage in Thames street, another messuage in Bowyer row, a quit-rent of 12 <i>s.</i> from three houses in Fleet street, and 20 <i>s.</i> quit-rent from three shops on Ludgate hill. The sums of 2 <i>l.</i> and 1 <i>l.</i> are annually given to St. Mildred, Poultry.

<i>Date of Bequests.</i>	<i>Donor's name, and object of the gift.</i>	<i>Estates, and where situate.</i>	<i>Commissioners' Remarks on Application.</i>
1655, May 20.	<p>Dame Anne Middleton. To the Grocers' company, in trust, to distribute as under:</p> <p>£ s. d.</p> <p>Towards relief of prisoners in London about Christmas, sums not exceeding 40s. each, or 3l. if known by the wardens to be special objects 40 0 0</p> <p>To Christ's Hospital, for the children 10 0 0</p> <p>To the poor of Westham parish, Essex; for apprenticing one boy, 3l.; and to divide amongst 20 of the poorest people there, to each 2s. on Christmas eve 5 0 0</p> <p>To ten poor ministers' widows, 40s. each 20 0 0</p> <p>To ten poor aged men and women, at Christmas . . 10 0 0</p> <p>To the company for their pains . . 2 0 0</p> <p>To the clerk . . . 2 0 0</p> <p>To the seven almoners of the company, 10s. each . 3 10 0</p> <p>5l. each for life to two persons named in her will . . . 10 0 0</p> <p>104 10 0</p> <p>The surplus profits to be given to such aged poor as the company should think fit.</p>	<p>The rectory and tithes of Fordam, in Montgomeryshire, and a fee-farm rent of 27l. per annum from the rectory of Austell, in Cornwall; both being then of the yearly value of 105l.</p> <p>N.B. By a codicil to her will, testatrix declared that, in consequence of Fordam having no endowed rectory or vicarage for payment of the officiating minister, there should be 30l. paid him yearly, for ever, out of the property conveyed to the company, and which her executors might deduct from such charitable bequests as might seem most convenient. But if Parliament should afterwards endow such parish of Fordam, the said annuity of 30l. to cease. By the forementioned decree it appears that these charges were confirmed, (including the 30l. per annum,) and reducing the prisoners' allowance from 40l. to 10l., probably with the consent of the testatrix's executor.</p>	<p>The Grocers hold this property, and have leased the tithes of Fordam for twenty-one years from 1802, at 273l. per annum, which the commissioners thought to be their full value.</p> <p>This rent, with the annuity of 27l. a year from the rectory of Austell, made up an annual payment of 300l.; out of which was paid:</p> <p>£ s. d.</p> <p>To the minister of Fordam 30 0 0</p> <p>To release debtors from the prisons in London . . . 10 0 0</p> <p>N.B. The wardens give this relief as they think proper, on recommendations from the keepers.</p> <p>To Christ's Hospital 10 0 0</p> <p>To Westham . . . 5 0 0</p> <p>To ten clergymen of the Church of England's widows, 4l. each, instead of the 40s. direct-ed. In all . . . 40 0 0</p> <p>The petitioners are selected by the court of assistants, who appoint from a number usually amounting to twenty; the successful ten receiving as above, and the unsuccessful (or second class) 40s.</p> <p>To twenty poor men and women of the company, 10s. each . . . 10 0 0</p> <p>105 0 0</p> <p>N.B. The residue of this gift is not specifically distributed, but carried to the company's account.</p>

<i>Date of Request.</i>	<i>Donor's name, and object of the gift.</i>	<i>Estates, and where situate.</i>	<i>Commissioners' Remarks on Application.</i>
1656, Aug. 29.	<i>John Wardall.</i> To pay to St. Botolph, Billingsgate, 4 <i>l.</i> , to provide "a good and sufficient iron and glass lantern, with a candle, for the direction of passengers to go with more security to and from the water side, all night long. To be fixed at the N.E. corner of St. Botolph's church, from Bartholomew-day to Lady-day, and 1 <i>l.</i> to the sexton, to take care of the said lantern. Also to pay to the parish of East Greenwich, Kent, 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> yearly, in bread. The surplus, (if any,) equally amongst the company's poor almsmen at Christmas eve.	A tenement known by the name of the White Bear, at Walbroke, London. N.B.—By a codicil to his will, testator, reciting that he had given the aforesaid tenement, then in lease at 16 <i>l.</i> , which, if it were out of lease, was worth a greater sum, orders the rent to be raised at the expiration of the lease, "to the best value," and that the whole thereof shall be applied to the use and profit of the said almsmen of the Grocers' company.	The tenement at Walbroke, formerly the White Bear, is now a public-house, known by the sign of the Black Bull, let to John Brown, for 21 years, from Lady-day, 1814, at the rent of 65 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per annum, subject to a deduction of 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> for land-tax and insurance. 4 <i>l.</i> is annually paid to St. Botolph, Billingsgate, and 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to East Greenwich. The only additional sum charged by the decree is 1 <i>l.</i> , which is specifically given away to two poor freemen of the company at 10 <i>s.</i> each. But the commissioners consider the residue amounting to 45 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> as forming part of the company's general distributions to the poor, hereafter mentioned.
Undated.	<i>Sir Thomas Middleton.</i> To pay the sum of 7 <i>l.</i> to the poor of the Grocers' company.	Two tenements, situate near Baynard's Castle, London.	The sum of 7 <i>l.</i> is now paid by the company, under the name of Richard Phillips's gift. Supposed to be so called from its having been incorrectly entered by the company's clerk.
1661, Aug. 9.	<i>William Robinson, (of St. Dunstan's East,)</i> To the company, after his wife's decease, to raise certain sums, amounting to 55 <i>l.</i> per annum, for the maintenance of the school of Penrith, in Cumberland, and other charitable purposes in that parish. And likewise to pay yearly To Christ's Hospital 5 0 0 To St. Bartholomew's Hospital 5 0 0 To St. Thomas's Hospital, (Southwark) 5 0 0 To Bridewell 5 0 0 The remainder to the Grocers' company.	All his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, situate in Grub-street, London.	The different annuities are paid to the respective hospitals. The premiums given by Mr. Robinson are not particularized in the inquisition, but are described only as "several messuages and tenements, situate in Grub-street, producing the clear yearly rent of 75 <i>l.</i> "

PENSIONS, GIFTS, LOANS, &c.; OTHERWISE CALLED
 "MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES."

<i>Date of Bequest.</i>	<i>Donor's name.</i>	<i>Sum given.</i>	<i>To pay yearly.</i>	<i>Commissioners' Remarks on Application.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1533, June 29.	Sir John Peche.	500 0 0		Sir Thomas Dyke, of Lullingstone castle, receives from the company in respect of this gift, on account of poor, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; rector of Lullingstone, 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; for the three almsmen, 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; and for the prisons named 15 <i>s.</i> The company were, besides, to repair the almshouses, but there are none now existing; the 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> deficit in the 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> mentioned, is thought to have been for priests, &c. at the obit.
	To pay to priests and the poor at his obit . . .		1 10 0	
	The rector of Lullingstone		2 13 4	
	Peche's three almsmen at ditto		5 4 0	
	Newgate, Ludgate, and the Malshalsea prisons, 5 <i>s.</i> each . . .		0 15 0	
1574.	Henry Cloker	2 0 0		Two pounds yearly is paid by the Coopers' company, who are charged with this gift, the whole of which is paid over to the schoolmaster of Gibson's school, who gives a receipt.
	To pay to the master and wardens of the Grocers' company to see to the trusts of his will		1 0 0	
	Gibson's almshouses at Ratclyffe		0 14 0	
	— school at ditto . . .		0 6 0	
1599, June 9.	Peter Blundell.	150 0 0		The sum of 40 <i>s.</i> is paid yearly to the receiver of Bethlem hospital by the company.
	To buy landed property or rents, and from the issues pay to the poor "of Bedlam, in London," yearly . .		2 0 0	
	The surplus to the company's wardens for their pains.			
1607, Oct. 20.	Dame Margaret Slaney . .	40 0 0		The company pay 3 <i>l.</i> yearly to the churchwardens of West Wickham.
	To pay 3 <i>l.</i> yearly to the poor of West Wickham, Kent, to apprentice their children			
1616, Dec. 10.	John Grove	100 0 0	3 0 0	Six pounds is specifically distributed to poor freemen and their widows, who receive the same during life. N.B. Before the great fire, the Grocers had seven almshouses, living as stated; but have had none there since.
	To pay yearly in equal portions amongst the company's almshouses at Grocers' hall . .		6 0 0	

<i>Date of Bequest.</i>	<i>Donor's Name.</i>	<i>Sum given.</i>	<i>To pay yearly.</i>	<i>Commissioners' Remarks on Application.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
	To the ministers and churchwardens of St. Dunstan in the East, to be distributed in like manner . . .		10 0 0	
	To the ministers and churchwardens of Loddington, in the county of Warwick, to be distributed in like manner . . .		5 0 0	
	For the freeing and releasing of two poor persons, freemen of the city, lying for debt in Ludgate prison .		5 0 0	
	For releasing two prisoners, one in the Poultry compt-er and one in Wood-street compt-er . . .		5 0 0	The other payments to the different parishes, and to Christ's Hospital, are made according to the directions of the codicil. The 10 <i>l.</i> to St. Dunstan in the East parish is regularly paid by the Grocers' company.
	To five poor widows of freemen of the said company 20 <i>s.</i> each . . .		5 0 0	
	To the governors of Christ's Hospital, for them to place out four poor children of freemen of the city, from the said hospital . .		20 0 0	
	And also the further sum of . . .	400 0 0		
	To pay certain annuities for the lives of persons in her will mentioned, amounting in the whole to . . .		20 0 0	
	And after their deaths, the same to be paid to Acton parish, to apprentice poor fatherless or other distressed children, and the residue of her monies and debts she left to the company, in trust, after the death of her niece, to pay 5 per cent. interest for every 100 <i>l.</i> to Acton parish, for the like purpose as the above 20 <i>l.</i>			The sums for releasing debtors are paid by the court of wardens of the company, upon petitions from the above-mentioned prisons, in the same manner as is pursued with Lady Middleton's gift, (presently mentioned,) for the same purposes; but the sum paid for the release of each, instead of 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> has been confined to 2 <i>l.</i> , which has enabled the company to apply the fund to the annual release of five prisoners instead of four.

<i>Date of Bequest.</i>	<i>Donor's Name.</i>	<i>Sum given.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Commissioners' Remarks on Application.</i>
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
1657, June 10.	<i>Gabriel Keate</i> To lend 100 <i>l.</i> gratis to two young freemen of the company, and 50 <i>l.</i> to remain as a stock for the company's poor for ever. And out of the profits of the other 600 <i>l.</i> to pay yearly to the parish of Bishop's-stone, Wilts. for four aged parishioners during life	750 0 0		The sums of 16 <i>l.</i> and 8 <i>l.</i> are yearly paid to each of the parishes mentioned in the will. No specific sum is distributed by the company in respect of 50 <i>l.</i> left for the company's poor, but the interest of this sum may be considered as forming a part of the general distributions of the company before noticed.
	To St. Hearne parish, near Truro, Cornwall, yearly, to be distributed in like manner between two poor aged parishioners . .		16 0 0	
No date.	<i>Edmond Turville</i> . . . To be lent gratis to two young freemen of the company on good security.—Also . . . To pay yearly to St. Dunstan East parish, to 13 of the poorest parishioners, every Sunday, a twopenny loaf each, and 2 <i>d.</i> in money	100 0 0 1000 0 0	8 0 0	The company acknowledge to have received 1000 <i>l.</i> from Frances Turville, widow of the said Edmond Turville, pursuant to his will, and a further sum of 100 <i>l.</i> given to the company by the said Frances, as a recompense for their trouble, the interest whereof was to be divided between the four wardens and the clerk.
	To the parish of Kyrewyard, Worcestershire, amongst the poorest parishioners yearly .		11 0 0	The payment of 11 <i>l.</i> to St. Dunstan East, and the other sums given by the will are paid to the respective parishes therein mentioned, but the yearly sum of 10 <i>l.</i> for the preparation sermon at St. Stephen's, is not charged on the company's estates by the decree, and is not now paid. "We are not enabled to state the reason of this omission."
	To Allhallows Barking parish, London, amongst the poorest parishioners ditto .		3 0 0	The yearly sum of 7 <i>l.</i> is distributed in different sums by the wardens, to poor freemen and their widows, whom they select for the purpose.
	To the parson of St. Stephen, Walbroke, for a preparation sermon every Friday month, before communion .		4 0 0	
	Amongst the poorest members of the company, every Michaelmas .		10 0 0	
	To the poor of St. Olave, Southwark, yearly .		7 0 0	
	To the poor of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, do.		5 0 0	
1612, Dec. 10.	<i>Humphrey Walwyn.</i> To pay to St. Martin Ongars, on Midsummer-day, for sea coals, for poor parishioners .	5 0 0 <i>p. ann.</i>	5 0 0	This 5 <i>l.</i> a year, (which was directed to be paid out of houses directed to be bought by the donor's will,) is stated in the inquisition to be charged on houses in St. Michael's and St. Peter's, Cornhill, parishes, and is paid as directed. See "Colwell's school."
	To a preacher, to preach at the same parish church, on the 5th of November		4 10 0	
			0 10 0	

CANADIAN BRANCH
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CARDSTON = ALBERTA

Date of Request.	Donor's Name.	Sum given.	Paid.	Commissioners' Remarks on Application.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
No date.	<p><i>Saunders</i> . . . To pay yearly for appren- ticing a boy of the pa- rish of Upton War- ren, Worcestershire ; or, if not performed, to go to Christ's Hos- pital. To the company's clerk, per annum . . .</p>	210 0 0	10 0 0 0 10 0	<p>No application has been made for several years for this charity. The last payment on the company's books was in 1794. The annual 10<i>l.</i> has not been carried to a separate account. The commissioners think the arrears under the will claimable by Christ's Hospital.</p>
No date.	<p>Alderman <i>Robert Lambert</i> . To be distributed after 21 years, amongst the poor inhabiting in the 25 wards of London, at the company's discretion.</p>	100 0 0		<p>The yearly sum of 12<i>l.</i> is charged by the decree to be paid in respect of these gifts, which is distributed the 1st Thursday in January amongst the poor of each City ward in rotation, comprising 5 wards each year, taken alphabetically, and 4 poor persons from each receive 12<i>s.</i> a piece, by tickets from the aldermen. The company decline any interference.</p>
No date.	<p><i>Nicholas Stiles</i>, By will also gave, upon the same trusts as his master, Alderman Lambert . . .</p>	100 0 0		<p>A yearly sum of 1<i>l.</i> 4<i>s.</i> is charged by the decree to be paid for faggots to the poor of St. Mildred, Poultry, and is now paid to the same. Nothing is charged in the decree as payable to St. Dunstan's, nor is anything paid to that parish ; why, does not appear. The alleys called Harp Alley, and Lilly Alley, no longer exist.</p>
No date.	<p><i>Richard Hale</i> . . . To be lent to two young freemen of the company, on security; and for buying 400 Kentish or Essex faggots, against winter, for the poor of St. Dunstan East, (and chiefly in Harp Alley and Lilly Alley,) and the poor of St. Mildred, Poultry, parish.</p>	100 0 0		<p>By the decree the sums charged as payable by the company, in respect to this gift, are, to Bermondsey parish 6<i>l.</i>, and to St. Giles, Cripplegate, St. Sepulchre, St. Olave, Southwark, and St. Botolph, Aldgate, 5<i>l.</i> each, and these sums are paid to the churchwardens.</p>
No date.	<p><i>Francis Tirrell</i> . . . As a stock in Grocers' hall to provide 40 chaldrons of sea coals yearly with the increase thereof, 26 of them to be distributed at Christmas to the poor of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, St. Sepulchre's Without Newgate, St. Olave, Southwark, St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, and St. Botolph, Aldgate, viz. to Bermondsey six, and to the other parishes five chaldrons each. The overplus to the poor of the Grocers' company . . .</p>	1000 marks	26 0 0	<p>No specific distribution takes place to the company's poor, "but it may be considered that they are entitled, at least, to 7<i>l.</i> 6<i>s.</i> 8<i>d.</i>, (the difference between the 26<i>l.</i> charged, and 33<i>l.</i> 6<i>s.</i> 8<i>d.</i> the full interest at 5 per cent. on the 1000 marks given by Tirrel.)</p>

DISTRIBUTION TO THE POOR OF THE COMPANY.

The sums which, under the foregoing benefactions, are appropriated to general distribution among the poor of the company are as follows :

	£	s.	d.
From Knolles' gift	33	0	0
Lady Middleton's	191	0	0
Wardall's	45	4	0
Keates's	2	10	0
Tirrell's	7	6	8
	279	0	8

To which should be added the rent of the houses given by Larchyn, if it were possible to ascertain what part, if any, of the property now possessed by the company in Cannon-street, was derived from his benefaction.

A sum of 300*l.* is annually distributed among the poor of the company about Christmas. Distributions of bread and provisions are also made to them three times in the year; and, throughout the year, special applications for relief are received by the company from their poor members, and such pecuniary assistance is afforded them as, upon investigation, may appear proper. "It seems fair to conclude," the commissioners add, "that these various distributions would cover any addition that ought to be made to the above fund in respect of Larchyn's benefaction."

<i>Date of Request.</i>	<i>Donor's name.</i>	<i>Sum given.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Commissioners' Remarks on Application.</i>
No date.	John Kirby To be lent "to four young men, <i>retailers</i> of the company," for two years, they sending to Grocers' hall each year 30 sacks of coals, to be given amongst the poor thereabouts, the Poultry compter to have 6 sacks.	£ s. d. 200 0 0	s. d.	"Nothing more is known of this benefaction. It is not mentioned in the inquisition or decree, and no loan of money or distribution of coals now takes place, as directed by the donor."

GIFTS FOR LOANS.

"The following sums are found by the inquisition to have been given to the Grocers' Company, to be lent on security to poor members of the company, in different proportions, to set them up in their trades. It is now many years since such loans have been made, or applied for."

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lady Slaney . .	100	0	0	Robert Brooke .	100	0	0
Edmond Turville .	100	0	0	Mary Robinson	200	0	0
Henry Anderson .	100	0	0	George Holman .	100	0	0
John Norman . .	100	0	0	Ditto	50	0	0
Gilbert Keate . .	100	0	0	Richard Hale . .	100	0	0
Thomas Wheatley	50	0	0	Thomas Westran	100	0	0
Sir John Lyon . .	200	0	0	Robert Bowyer .	50	0	0
Edward Elmer . .	50	0	0	John Hodgson	100	0	0
Thomas Farmer .	100	0	0	Sir Richard Napper .	100	0	0
Lettice Dean . .	200	0	0	William Pennefather	100	0	0
Richard Lambert .	200	0	0	Thomas Moulston .	200	0	0
Ditto	100	0	0	Stephen Abberley	250	0	0
Edward Jakeman .	200	0	0	John Merill . .	100	0	0
Katherine Hawes	100	0	0	Thomas Gannell	200	0	0
Roger Knott . .	100	0	0	Constance Wrightman	100	0	0
John Heydon . .	100	0	0	Sir Samuel Wright	50	0	0
Sir Thomas Ramsey	200	0	0	Thomas Freeman	100	0	0
Peter Haughton	400	0	0				
Thomas Rudge . .	100	0	0	Sum total	4,670	0	0
Thomas Hawkins	20	0	0				

CHARTERS.*

REGINA om'ib3 ad quos,
 P' Hōib3 &c. salt'm Inspeximu^s
 Mistere L'ras Patentes Dñi P. &
 * * * * Dñe M. nup' Regis & Re-
 ocerie Lon- gine Angl' de confirmacōe
 don de * * p'c'as in hec verba: Philip-
 firmacōe. pus & Maria Dei Gra' Rex
 & Regina Angl' Hispaniar' Franc' utriusq' Sicilie Jerl'm &
 Hib'n Fidei Defensores Archiduces
 Austrie Duces Burgundie Mediolani &
 Brabancie Comites Haspurgi Flandrie
 & Tirolis Om'ib3 ad quos p'sentes L're
 p'ven'int salt'm Inspeximu^s L'ras Pa-
 tentes Dñi H. nup' Regis Angl. Sexti
 p'genitoris nri p'c'as in hec verba Henr'
 Dei Gra' Rex Angl' & Franc' & Dñs
 Hib'n Om'ib3 ad quos p'sentes L're
 p'ven'int salt'm Sciatis q'd de Gra' nra
 sp'iali & de avisamento & assensu
 Concilij nri Concessim^s dil'c'is nob'
 Liberis Homib3 Mistere Grocerie Civi-
 tatis nre London q'd Mistera p'dca
 & om'es ho ies ejusdem de cet'o sint in
 re & no'ie unu' Corpus & una Co'itas
 p'petua. Et q'd eadem Co'itas sing'lis
 annis elig'e possit & fac'e de se ipsa
 tres Custodes ad sup'vidend' regend'
 & gub'nand Misteram & Co'itatem
 p'dcas & om'es ho'ies & negocia ear'
 dem imp'p'm. Et q'd ijdem Custodes &
 Cōitas h'eant successionem p'petuam
 & c'oe sigillum p' negocijs d'ce Co'itatis
 srvitur. Et q'd i'pi & successores sui im-
 p'pm sint p'sone habiles & capaces in
 lege ad p'quirend' & possidend' in Feodo
 & p'petuitate T'ras Ten' Reddit &
 alias possessiones quascunq'. Et q'd i'pi
 p' nomen custodum Cōitatis Mistere
 Grocerie, London, impl'itare possint &
 impl'itari coram quibuscunq' Judicib3
 in cur & accoi3 quibuscunq' Et ult'ius

THE QUEEN: To all to whom, &c.
 Greeting. We have inspected the letters
 patent of confirmation of the lord Philip
 and the lady Mary, late king and queen of
 England, made in these words: Philip
 and Mary, by the grace of God king
 and queen of England, France, the
 two Sicilies, Jerusalem and Ireland,
 Defenders of the Faith, Archdukes of
 Austria, Dukes of Burgundy, &c.
 To all to whom these present letters
 shall come greeting: We have inspected
 the letters patent of the lord Henry the
 Sixth, late king of England, our pro-
 genitor, made in these words: Henry,
 by the grace of God, king of England
 and France, and lord of Ireland, To all
 to whom these present letters shall
 come greeting: Know ye that we of
 our special grace, and with the advice
 and assent of our Council, have granted
 to our beloved the Freemen of the
 Mystery of Grocery of our City of
 London, That the aforesaid mystery
 and all the men of the same from
 henceforth, may be in deed and name
 one perpetual body and community, and
 that the same community may have
 power every year to elect and make
 from themselves three wardens, to
 oversee, rule, and govern the mystery
 and community aforesaid, and all the
 men and affairs of the same for ever.
 And that the same wardens and com-
 munity may have perpetual succession
 and a common seal for the use of the
 affairs of the said community. And
 that they and their successors for ever
 may be persons able and capable in law
 to purchase and possess in fee and
 perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and
 other possessions whatsoever. And
 that by the name of Wardens and
 Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocery
 of London, they may have power to
 implead and be impleaded before what-
 soever justices and in all courts and
 actions whatsoever. And moreover,
 of the abundance of our grace and
 with the advice and assent of our
 Council, we do grant that the Wardens

* Prima pars Confirmac'on de anno Re. Elizabeth secundo.

de u'biori Gra' n'ra & de avisamento & assensu Concilij n'i concessim^s q'd Custodes & Coitas d'ce Mistere T^r as Ten' & Reddit infra civitatem, London, & suburbia ejusdem que de nob' tenent' ad valorem viginti marcar' p' annu adquirere possint H'end' & tenend' sibi & succ' suis imp'pm in auxilia sustentaco'is t'm pauperum hom' d'ce Cōitatis q'm unius Capellani Divina cotidie p' statu n'ri dum vix'im^s ac ai'a n'r'a cum migraverim^s necnon p' statu & animab³ o'im ho'im dicar' Mistere & Cōitatis ac o'im fideliu' defunctor' juxta ordinacoem ip'or' Custod'm & Coitatis in hac parte faciend' celebraturi imp'p'm statuto de T'ris & Ten' ad manu-mortuam non ponend' edit' seu eo q'd T're Ten' & Redditus sic adquirend' iū de nob' teneant in lib'um Burgagi sicut' tota Civitas London non obstant'. Dum tamen p' Inquisicioes inde capiend' & in Cancellar' n'ra rite retornand' comp'tum sit q'd id fieri possit absq' damno vel p'judicio n'ri vel hered' n'ror' aut alior' quoruncq'. In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim^s Patentes T. me ip'o apud Westm' sextodecimo die Februarij Anno Regni n'ri Septimo? Nos autem cartas & l'ras p'd'cas ac o'ia & sing'la in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ea p' nob' hered' & successorib³ n'rm p'd'ce Regine quantum in nob' est acceptam^s & approbam^s ac eo Joh'i Lyon, militi, Aldermanno Civitatis n're London, Edwardo Foulter & Petro Bristowe custodib³ nunc Mistere Grocerie p'd'ce & successorib³ suis Ratificam^s & Confirmam^s p'ut carta & l're p'd'ce r'onabilit' testant' In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim^s patentes T. nob' ip'is apud Westm' vicesimo primo die Junij annis R. n. quarto & quinto Nos autem cartas & l'ras p'd'cas ac o'ia & singula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ea p' nob' hered' & succ' n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^s & approbam^s ac ea dil'cis nob' Thome Lodge Aldermanno Civitatis n're London Edwardo Jackeman & Joh'i Ryvers nunc custodib³ Mistere

and Commonalty of the said Mystery may have power to purchase lands, tenements, and rents, within the City of London, and the suburbs of the same, ~~and to hold the same from us~~ to the value of twenty marks. To have and to hold to them and their successors for ever, in aid of sustaining as well the poor men of the said commonalty, as of a chaplain to celebrate divine services daily for ever for our estate whilst we live, and for our soul when we go hence; and also for the state and souls of all the men of the said Mystery and Community, and for all the faithful deceased according to the ordination of them, the said Wardens and Commonalty to be made in this behalf, the statute of mortmain, ~~or~~ that the lands, tenements, and rents so to be acquired, be ~~not~~ held of us in free burgage, as all the City of London is notwithstanding; provided nevertheless that inquisition thereof be taken and account duly returned ~~to us~~ in our Chancery, that the same will not be to the damage of us or our heirs, or of other persons whatsoever. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the 16th day of February, in the 7th year of our reign. Now we the said Queen, ratifying and allowing the aforesaid Charters and Letters patent, and all and singular in them contained, do for us and our successors as much as in us is accept and approve, and the same do ratify and confirm unto John Lyon, knight, alderman of our City of London; Edward Fowler and Peter Bristowe, now Wardens of the Mystery of Grocery aforesaid, as by the charters and letters aforesaid are reasonably testified. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patents. Witness ourselves at Westminster, the 21st day of June, in the 4th and 5th year of our reigns. Now we ratifying and allowing the charters and letters aforesaid, and all and singular in them contained, do for us and our heirs and successors, as much as in us is accept and approve, and the same to our beloved Thomas Lodge, alderman of our City of London; Edward Jackeman and John Ryvers, now Wardens of the Mystery of Grocery aforesaid, and their successors, do ratify and confirm as the charters and letters aforesaid do rea-

Grocerie p'd'ce & successorib3 suis
Ratificam^s et Confirmam^s p'ut carte &
litere p'd'ce in se r'onabilit' testant' In
cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Westm' xix,
die Junij Anno Regni sui sc'do.

P' decem lib'ris solut' in Hanap'io.

sonably testify. Witness the Queen,
at Westminster, the 19th day of June,
in the second year of her reign.

For 10*l*. paid into the Hanaper.

Quartapars Pa- REX om'ib3 ad quos
ten' de Anno &c. salt'm. Sciatis q'd
R. Caroli^o Nos ad humilem Pe-
quintodecimo. tic'oem dil'cor' & fide-
D. Con' sibi & liu' subditor' n'ror' cus-
successorib3 p' tod' & Cōitatis Mister'
Mister' Gro- Grocer' Civitatis Lon-
cers London. don de gra' n'ra spi'ali
ac ex c'ta sciencia &
mero motu n'ris Volum^s Ordinavim^s
Declaravim^s. Ac p' p'sentes p' nob'
heredib3 & successorib3 n'ris Volum^s
Ordinam^s & Concedim^s q'd om'es &
singulis libi hōies Mister' Grocer' Civi-
tatis London & successores sui de cet'o
imp'p'm p' meliori ordine gub'nacōe &
regimine hoi'um Mister' Grocer' Civi-
tatis London ac p' utilitate com'odo &
relevamine bonor & p'bor ac formidine
& correccōe malor' dolosor' sint & im-
probor' sint & erunt vigore p'sencui'
unu' Corpus Corporatum & Politicum
in re f'co & no'i'e p' no'en Custod' &
com'unitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis
London & eos p' no'en Custod' &
Com'unitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis
London unu' Corpus Corporatum &
politic' in re f'co & no'io realit' & ad
plenum p' nobis heredib3 & successo-
rib3 n'ris erigim^s facim^s ordinam^s con-
stitui'm^s & declaram^s p' p'sentes et q'd
p' idem no'en h'eant successionem p'pe-
tuam et q'd i'pi & suc' sui p' no'en Cus-
tod' & Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis
London suit & erunt p'petui futur' tem-
porib3 p'sone habiles & in Lege capaces
ad habend' p'quirend' recipiend'
Maneria Mesuagin Terr' Tenemen'
Lib'tat Privileg' Franches' Jurisdiccōes
& Hereditamen' quecunq' cujuscunq'
fuer' gener' natur' vel' spi'ci sibi &
successorib3 suis in Feod' & p'petuitat'
sive p' p'mino vit' vitar' anni vel' annor'
aut ab' quocunq' modo Ac etiam Bona
& Catalla & quiscunq' alias res cujus-
cunq' no'is nature qualitatis vel spi'ei

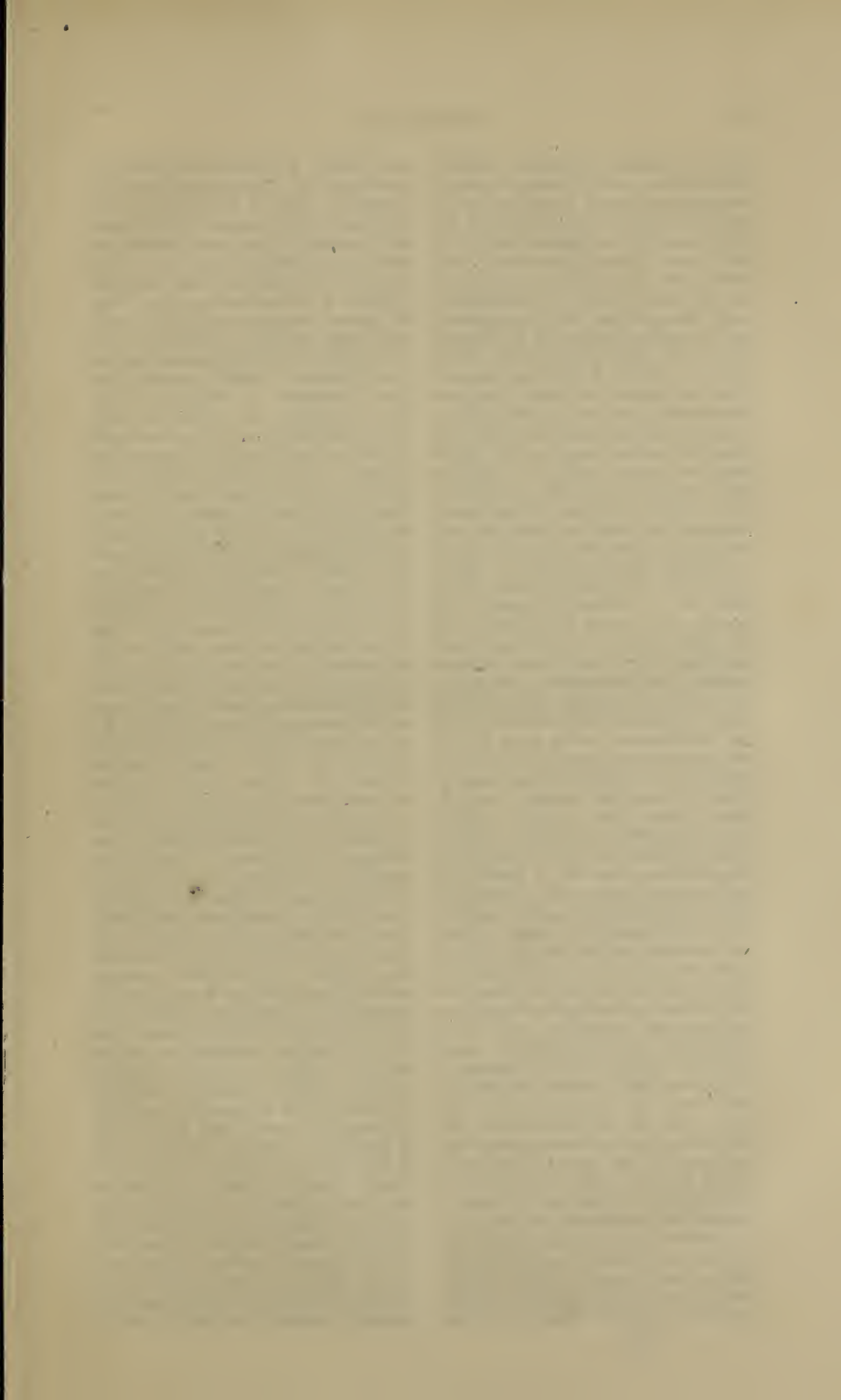
THE KING: To all to whom, &c.
Know ye that we at the humble pe-
tition of our beloved and faithful sub-
jects, the wardens and commonalty of
the Mystery of Grocers of the City
of London, of our special grace, and
of our certain knowledge and mere
motion, have willed, ordained, de-
clared and granted, and by these pre-
sents for us and our successors, do will,
ordain, declare and grant, that all and
singular the freemen of the mystery of
Grocers of the City of London and
their successors, from henceforth for
ever, for the better ordering, govern-
ment, and rule of the men of the
Mystery of Grocers of the City of
London, and for the utility, advantage,
and relief of the good and honest,
and the terror and correction of the
evil, wicked, and dishonest, may be
and shall be by force of these presents,
one body corporate and politic, in deed,
act, and name, by the name of the
Wardens and Commonalty of the Mys-
tery of Grocers of the City of London,
and them by the name of Wardens
and Commonalty of the Mystery of
Grocers of the City of London, one
body politic and corporate, in deed,
fact, and name, really and fully for us
and our successors we do erect, make,
ordain, constitute and declare by these
presents, and that by the same name
they may have perpetual succession.
And that they and their successors by
the name of Wardens and Commonalty
of the Mystery of Grocers of the City
of London, may and shall be for ever
hereafter persons able and capable in
law to have, purchase, and receive
manors, messuages, lands, tenements,
liberties, privileges, franchises, juris-
dictions, and hereditaments whatsoever,
and of whatsoever kind, nature, or sort,
they may be to them and their suc-

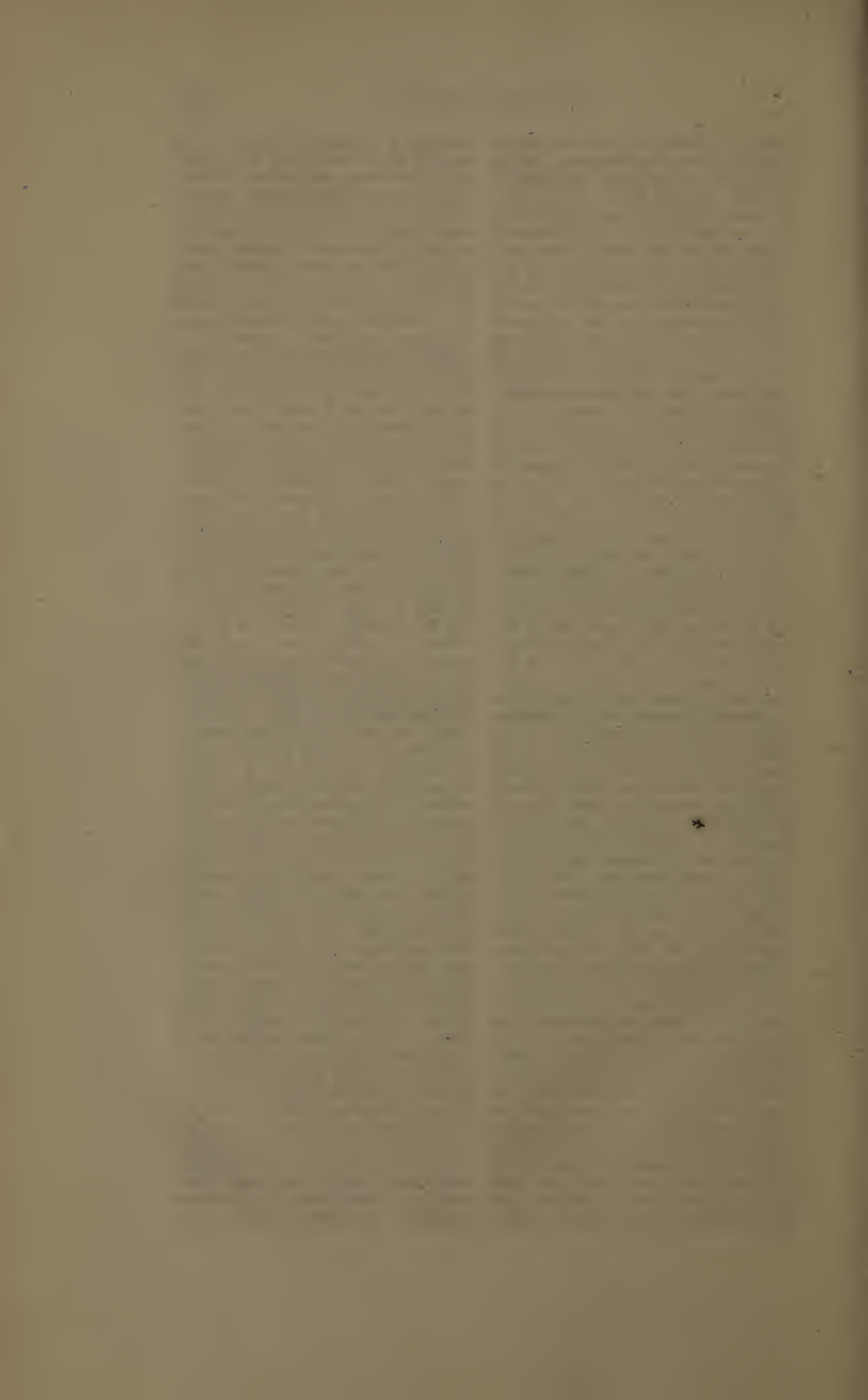
fuerint. Necnon ad dand' concedend' dimittend' alienand' assignand' & disponend' Maner' Terr' Tenemen' & Hereditamen' & ad o'ia & singula alia f'ca & res faciend' & exequend' p' no'en p'd'cm. Et q'd p' idem no'en Custod' & Cōitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London placitare & implacitare respondere & responderi defendere & defendi valeant & possint in quibuscunq' Cur' Placeis & Locis & coram quibuscunq' Judicib3 & Justiciar' ac al' p'sonis & Officiar' n'ris heredum & succ' n'ror' in oib3 & singulis accoib3 Plitis Sectis Querel' Causis Mater' & Demand' quibuscunq' cujuscunq' sint & erunt generis qualitat' sive sp'ei eisdem modo & forma put aliqui alij Ligei n'ri hujus regni n'ri Anglie p'sone habiles & in lege capaces sive aliquod' aliud Corpus Corporatum & Politicum infra Regnu' n'rm Anglie h'ere p'quirere recipe possidere gaudere retinere dare concedere' dimittere alienare assignare & disponere p'litare & implitari respondere & responderi defendere & defendi facere p'mittere & exequi possint & valeant. Et q'd ijdem Custod' & Cōitas Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London p'dict' imp'p'm h'eant C'oe Sigill' p' causis & negotijs suis & successor' suor' quor'cunq' agend' deservitur.' Et q'd bene liceat eisdem Custod' & Cōitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London & successorib3 suis Sigill' illud ad Lib'tm suu' de tempore in tempus frangere mutare & de novo facere p'ut eis melius fieri & fore videbit'. Et utrius volum' ac p' p'sentes p' nob' heredit' & successorib' n'ris concedim' p'fat Custod' & Cōitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London & successorib3 suis q'd de cet'o imp'p'm p'petius futur' temporib3 sint & erunt quatuor de Cōitat' Mister' p'dict' in forma in hijs p'sentib3 menc'onat' eligend' & noi'and' qui erunt & noi'abunt Custodes Mister' p'dict' Aceciam q'd simil' sint & erunt quidam de Coitat' p'd'ca informa inferius in hijs p'sentib3 menc'onat' eligend' qui erunt & noi'abunt assistentes p'dict' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London & de tempore in tempus erunt assisten' & auxiliantes eisdem Custod' p' tempore existen' in causis mater' & negocijs dict' Custod' & Coitat' tangen' sive concernen'. Et q'd bene liceat et licebit eisdem Custod' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London p'dict' & successorib3 suis h'ere retinere & appunctuare quandam Anlam sive Doum' Conciliarum infra Civitatem n'ram London

cessors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life or lives, year or years, or otherwise in any manner whatsoever; and also goods and chattels, and other things of whatsoever name, nature, quality or sorts they may be. Also to give, grant, admit, alienate, assign, and dispose of their manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and to do and execute all and singular other acts and things by the name aforesaid. And that by the same name of Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, they shall and may be able to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever courts and places, and before whatsoever judges and justices, and all other persons and officers of us our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, quarrels, causes, and demands whatsoever, and of whatsoever kind, quality, or sort they may be, in the same manner and form as any other our leige people of this our kingdom of England, persons able and capable in the law, or any other body corporate and politic within our kingdom of England, can and may be able to have, purchase, receive, possess, keep, retain, give, grant, admit, alienate, assign, and dispose of; plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, do permit and execute. And that the same wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London aforesaid, for ever shall have a common seal to serve for their causes and business, and of their successors whatsoever to be done; and that it shall and may be lawful for the same master and wardens of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London and their successors, the same seal for the time being, at their pleasure to break, change, and make anew as to them shall seem meet. And further we will, and by these presents do grant for us and our successors, to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London and their successors, that from henceforth, for ever at all times hereafter, there may and shall be *four* of the commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, in form in these presents mentioned, elected and nominated, and who shall be and shall be named *wardens* of the mystery aforesaid; and also that in like

p'dict aut Lib'tat ejusdem. Q'dq' ijdem Custod' vel aliqui duo' eor' p' tempore existen' quoties eis opportunu' & necessariu' fore videbit' convocare & tenere infra eandem Domum sive Aulam quandam Curiam sive convocaco'em de eisdem custod' & assistentes ad numerum tresdecim p'sonar' vel pluriu' (quor' duos Custod' Mister' p'dict p' tempore existen' duos esse volum^s) possint & valeant p'petuis futuris temporib³. Q'd q' in eadem curia sive convocacoe ijdem custodes & assistentes ad numeru' tresdecim vel plurin' (quor' duos Custod' Mister' p'dict p' tempore existen' duos esse volum^s) tractare conferre consulare consulere & discernere de statutis articulis & ordinacoib³ p'dict' Custod' & Coitatem & bonu' regimen statum & gub'naco'em eord' tangen' & conc'nen' possint & valeant juxta eor' sanas discreco'es. Et ult'ius volum^s ac p' p'sentes p' nob' hereditib³ & successorib³ n'ris concedim^s p'fat' Custodib³ & Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London & successorib³ suis. Q'd custod' & assisten' Mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' ad numerum tresdecim vel pluriu' (quor' duos custodes p' tempore existen' duos esse volum^s sup' summonico'em publicam inde f'iend' ad hoc congregat' h'eant & h'ebunt plenam potestatem & auctoritatem condendi constituendi ordinandi & faciendi de tempore in tempus leges statutu' ordinacoe's decret' & constitucio'es ro'nabilia in script' quecuq' que eis tresdecim vel plur' eor' (quor' duos custod' p' tempore existen' duos esse volum^s) bona salubria utilia honesta & necessaria juxta eor' sanas discreco'es fore videbunt' p' bono regimine & gub'nacoe custod' & coitat' mister' p'dict & o'ium aliar' p'sonar' existen' liber p'dict' Mister' Grocer' p' tempore existen' ac p' declaracoe quo modo & ordine ijdem custod' & coitas ac omnes & singuli p'son' existen' liber Mister' Grocer' in exercitio & occupacoe Offic' & Mister' p'dict se h'ebunt geren' & utent' p' ult'iori bono publico & co'i utilitate eord' custod' & coitat' ac alijs reb³ & causis quibuscunq' mister' p'dict tangen' sive quoquomodo conc'nen'. Q'dq' ijdem custod' & assisten' mister' p'dict p' tempore existen' ad numerum tresdecim vel pluriu' quos duos custodes mister' p'dict p' tempore existen' duos esse volum^s) quotiescunq' h'moi leges jura statuta institucio'es ordinacoe's & constitucio'es in forma p'dict' fecerint condid'int ordinav'int

manner there may and shall be certain of the commonalty aforesaid in form hereunder in these presents mentioned elected, who shall be and shall be named *assistants* of the said mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and from time to time they shall be assisting and aiding to the same wardens for the time being, in the causes, business, matters and things touching or concerning the said wardens and commonalty. And that it may and shall be lawful for the same wardens of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London aforesaid and their successors, to have, retain, and appoint a certain hall or council house within our City of London aforesaid, or the Liberties of the same; and that the same wardens, or any two of them, for the time being, as often as to them it may seem to be convenient and necessary, shall and may be able to call together, and hold within the same house or hall a certain court or convocation of the same wardens and assistants, to the number of *thirteen* persons or more, (of whom two of the wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, we will to be two at all times hereafter.) And that in the same court or convocation of the same wardens and assistants, to the number of thirteen or more, (of whom two of the wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, we will to be two at all times hereafter) shall and may be able, to treat, consult, advise and decree concerning the statutes, articles and ordinances touching and concerning the aforesaid wardens and commonalty, and the good rule, state, and government of the same, according to their sound discretions. And further, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, that the said wardens and assistants of the mystery of grocers for the time being, to the number of thirteen or more, (of whom two of the wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, we will to be two at all times hereafter,) upon public summons thereof to be made thereto assembled, may and shall have full power and authority to frame, constitute, ordain, and make from time to time all such reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, decrees, and constitutions in



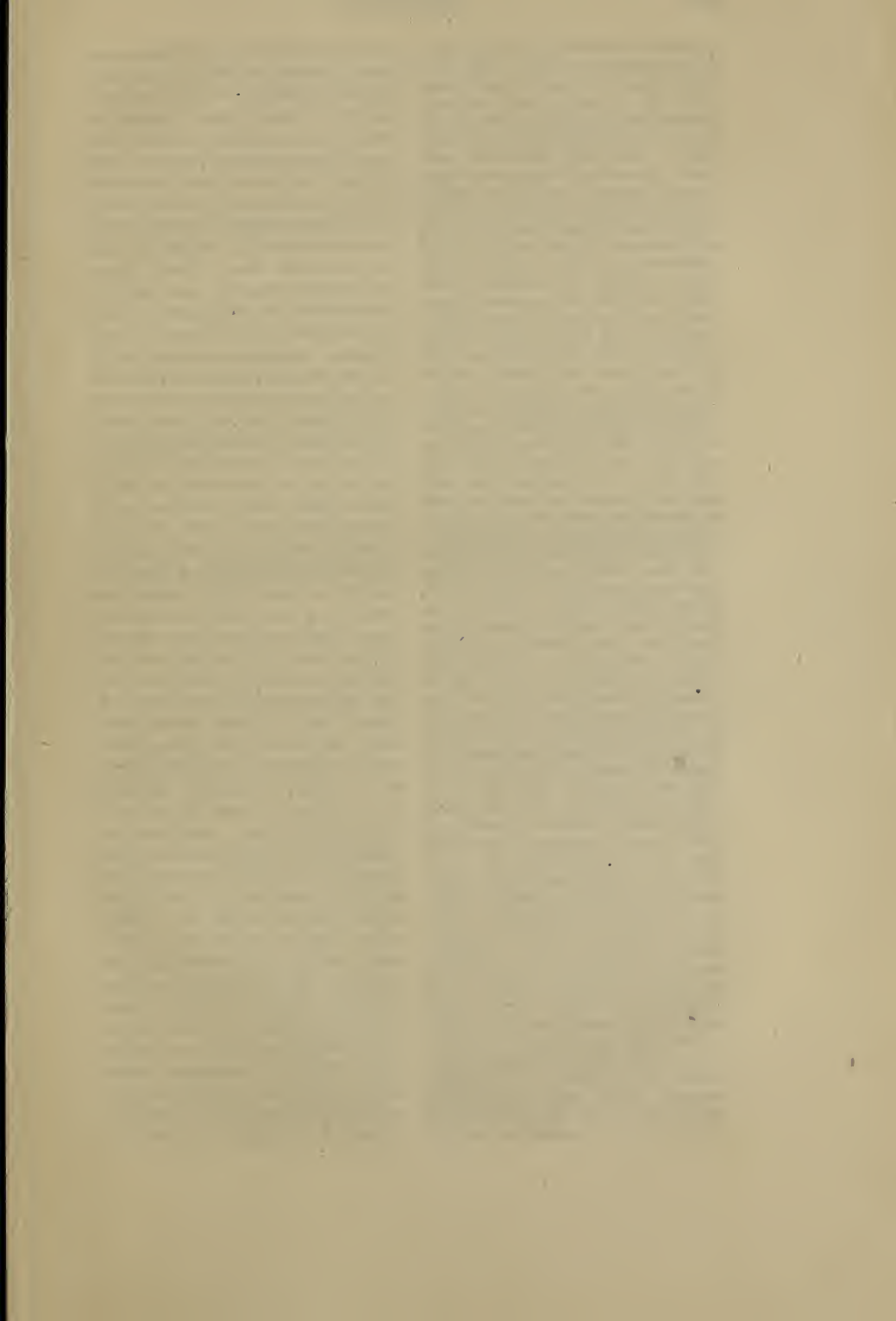


vel stabiliv'int h'moi & tales p'enas p'unicões & penalitates p' imprisonamen't' corporis vel p' fines & amerciamen't' vel eor' utrumq' erga & sup' omnes delinquentes cont' h'moi leges jura statut' instiucões ordinancões & constitucões sive eor' aliquod' vel aliqu' qual' & que eisdem custod' & assisten' mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' ad numer' tresdecem vel pluriu' (quor' duos custod' mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' duos esse volum^s) necessar' oportun' & requisit' p' observacõe eard' legu' ordinac'on' & constituc'on' melius fore videbit' facere limitare & p'videre possint. Ac q'd ijdem custod' & cõitas mister' p'dict' & succ' sui eadem fines et amerciamen' h'ere & levare possint & valeant ad usum p'fat' custod' & cõitat' & successor' suor' absq' impedimen' u'ri heredum vel successor' n'ror' aut alicujus vel aliquos' officiarior' vel ministror' & absq' aliquo comp'o nob' heredib3 vel successorib3 n'ris inde reddend'. Que omnia & singula jura ordinac'oes leges statut' & constituc'oes sic ut p'fert' f'iend' observari volum^s sub penis in eisdem continend'. Ita tamen q'd leges statut' ordinancões constitucões imprisonamen' fines & amerciamen' h'moi sint ro'nabil' & non sint contrar' nec repugnan' legib3 statut' constitucoib3 sive jur' regni n'ri Anglie. Et p' meliori executõe voluntatis & concessionis n're in hac parte assignavim^s no' iavim^s creavim^s constituit^s & fecim^s ac p' p'sentes p' nob' hered' & success' n'ris assignam^s noi'am^s cream^s constituim^s & facim^s dil'cos nob' Erasmus Greenway, Edm' Ticher, Rob'tum Edwards, & Ed'm Hale, custod' mister' p'dict' continuand' in eodem officio a' dat' p'senciu' usq' decimu' quartum diem Julij p'r' sequen' post dat' p'senciu' & exinde quousq' quatuor alij ad offic' custod' mister' p'dict' debito modo electi & p'fect' fuerint juxta ordinacões & p'visiones inferius in hijs p'sentib3 express' & declarat' si ijdem Erasmus Greenway, Edm' Ticher, Rob'tum Edwards, & Ed'us Hale, vel eor' aliquis tam diu vixer'. Et assignavim^s noi'avim^s creavim^s constituim^s & fecim^s ac p' p'sentes p' nob' heredib3 & successorib3 n'ris assignam^s noi'am^s cream^s constituim^s & facim^s dil'cos nob' Ed'm Wright, Ar' Thomam Soam, Ar' Aldermanos Civitatis London, & Hen' Parkehurst, Rob'tum Mildmay, Will'm Gilley, Ed'm Tarville, Georgiu' Scott, Rob'tum Walthewe, Stephanu' Streete, Nathaniel Deardas, Thomam Nicholls,

writing whatsoever, which to them, thirteen or more of them, (of whom two of the wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, we will to be two at all times hereafter,) shall seem to be good, wholesome, useful, honest, and necessary, according to their sound discretions, for the good rule and government of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, and of all other persons being free of the aforesaid mystery of grocers, or exercising and using the aforesaid mystery, and shall behave, bear, and use themselves for the further public good and common utility of the same wardens and commonalty, and other things and causes whatsoever, touching or in any wise concerning the mystery aforesaid. And that the same wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of thirteen or more, (of whom two of the wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, we will to be two,) so often as they shall make, frame, ordain, or establish such laws, oaths, statutes, institutions, ordinances and constitutions, in form aforesaid, shall and may be able to make, limit and provide such, and so many pains, punishments, and penalties by corporal imprisonment, or by fines and amerciaments, or by either of them, against and upon all delinquents, against such laws, oaths, statutes, institutions, ordinances or constitutions, or any or either of them, and which to the same wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of thirteen or more, (of whom two of the wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, we will to be two,) shall seem to be most necessary, proper, and requisite for the observance of the same laws, ordinances, and constitutions. And that the same wardens and commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may be able to have and levy the same fines and amerciaments to the use of the said wardens and commonalty, and their successors, without the hindrance of us, our heirs or successors, or of any or either of the officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, and without any account thereof to be rendered to us, our heirs, or successors. All and singular which rights, ordinances, laws, statutes, and constitutions, so as aforesaid to be made, we will to be ob-

Ric'm Moorer, Will'm Bateman, Thomam Morris, Simon Gearing, Erasmu' Greenway, Joh'em Gearing, Ric'm Wright, Joh'em Wrightman, Ric'm Piggott, Ruben Bourne, Nathaniel Wright, Humfridum Atkins, Thomam Thomlinson, Thomam Freeman, Joh'em Ball, Joh'em Wardall, Georgiu' Strowd, Thomam Sone, Rob'tum Grymes, Ed'm Tither, Joh'em Langham, Rob'tum Edwards, Thomam Northey, Ed'm Hale, Ric'm Walcott, Daniel Harvey, Joh'em Banister, Georgiu' Bromley, Roger' Clerke, Affabell Fairclough, Jasper Draper, Joh'em Pemberton, Ric'm Middleton, Georgiu' Clerk, Ric'm Addams, Michael Nicholson, Joh'em Harrison, Ric'm Harris, Henr' Box, & Will'm Allen, cives & lib'os homines mister' p'dict' fore & esse modernos assistentes ejusdem Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London continuand' in eisdem officijs durantib3 vitis suis n'ralib3 respective nisi interim p' male gubernac'oe seu male se gerend' in ea parte aut pr aliqua alia causa ro'nabil' amoti fuer' aut eor' aliqui vel aliquis amotus erit vel amoti erunt. Et ult'ius volum^a. Ac pr p'sentes pr nob' heredib3 & successorib3 n'ris concedim^a p'fat' Custod' & Cōitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London & successorib3 suis q'd custod' & assistentes mister' p'dict' pr tempore existen' ad numerum tresdecem vel pluriu' de tempore in tempus p'petuis futuris temporib3 p'tatem & autoritatem h'eant & h'ebunt an'uatim & quol't anno imp'p'm in & sup' decimu' quartum diem Julij vel infra octo dies ante d'cm decimu quartum diem Julij vel infr octo dies p'x' post d'cm decimu' quartu diem Julij eligend' & no'iand'. Et q'd eligere & no'iare possint de lib'is hominib3 cōitat' p'dict' qui erunt Custod' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London p' uno anno integro tunc p'x' sequen' & deinde quousq' quatuor alij li'bi ho'ies mister' p'dict' electi aut p'fecti fuerint juxta ordinacōes & p'visiones in hijs p'sentib3 express' & menco'nat.' Et insup' volum^a. Ac p' p'sentes p' nob' heredib3 &

served under the pains in the same to be contained. So nevertheless that such laws, statutes, constitutions, imprisonments, fines, and amerciements shall be reasonable, and shall not be contrary ner repugnant to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights of our kingdom of England; and for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, we have assigned, nominated, created, constituted and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors do assign, nominate, create, constitute, and make our beloved Erasmus Greenway, Edrick Ticher, Robert Edwards, and Edmond Hale, wardens of the mystery aforesaid, to be continued in the same office from the date of these presents, until the 14th day of July next following the date of these presents, and from thence until four others shall be in due manner elected, preferred, and sworn according to the ordinances and provisions hereunder in these presents, expressed and declared, if the same Erasmus Greenway, Edric Ticker, Robert Edwards, and Edward Hale, shall so long live. And we have assigned, nominated, created, constituted, and made and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate, create, constitute, and make our beloved Edmund Wright, esq., Thomas Soam, esq., alderman of the City of London; and Henry Parkehurst, Robert Midmay, William Gilley, Edmund Tarville, George Scott, Robert Walthew, Stephen Streete, Nathaniel Deards, Thomas Nicholls, Richard Moorer, William Bateman, Thomas Morris, Simon Gearing, Erasmus Greenway, John Gearing, Richard Wright, John Wightman, Richard Jiggott, Ruben Bourne, Nathaniel Wright, Humphrey Atkins, Thomas Thomlinson, Thomas Freeman, John Ball, John Wardall, George Strowd, Thomas Sone, Robert Grymes, Edward Tither, John Langhams, Robert Edwards, Thomas Northey, Edward Hall, Richard Walcott, Daniel Harvey, John Banister, George Bromley, Roger Clerke, Affabell Fairclough, Jasper Draper, John Pemberton, Richard Middleton, George Clerk, Richard Addams, Michael Nicholson, John Harrison, Richard Harris, Henry Box, and William Allen, citizens and freemen of the aforesaid mystery, to be the first and present assistants of the



successorib3 n'ris concedim3 p'fat' Custod' & Cōitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London p'dict' & successorib3 suis q'd si contigerit custod' mister' p'dict' aut eor' aliquem vel aliquos aliquo tempore infra unu' annu' post q'm ad offic' custod' mister' p'dict' sic ut p'fert' elect' & p'fect' fuerint aut eor' aliquis vel aliqui p'fect' fuerit vel fuerint obire aut' al offic' ill' amoveri. Quosquidem custod' & eor' queml't p' mala gubernacōe aut p' aliqua causa rac'onabl' p' aliquos custod' non delinquentes vel offendentes & assisten' mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' ad numerum tresdecem vel pluriu' de tempore in tempus amobil' esse volum3 q'd tunc & toties bene liceat & licebit tant' & tot' eord' custod' & assisten' qui adhtunc sup' vixerint & remanserint ad numerum tresdecem aut pluriu' ad libitum suu' unu' al' vel plur' al' in custod' vel custod' mister' p'dict' eligere & p'ficere sed'm ordinacōem & p'visionem in hijs p'sentib3 declarat' exequend' & exercend' p'dict' offic' custod' mister' p'dict' usq' ad decimu' quartum diem Julij tunc p'x' sequen' vel infra octo dies ante decimu' quartum diem Julij vel infra octo dies p'x' post dc'm decimu' quartum diem Julij & exinde quousq' quatuor alij li'bi homines mister' p'dict' in offic' custod' mister' p'dict' elect' & nominat' erunt juxta ordinacōes & p'visiones in hijs p'sentib3 declarat' & express' & sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit. Et ULTIUS volum3. Ac p'p'sentes p' nob' hered' & successorib3 n'ris concedim3 p'fat' custod' & cōitat' p'dict' & successorib3 suis q'd quandocunq' contigerit aliquem vel aliquos assisten' mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' obire aut ab offic' ill' amoveri (quos quidem assistentes mister' p'dict' & eor' queml't p' male se' gerend' in ea parte aut p' aliqua alia causa rac'onabil' de tempore in tempus p' custod' & assistentes ad numerum tresdecem vel plurin' mister' p'dict' amobil' & amobilem esse volum3) q'd tunc & toties bene liceat & licebit p'fat' custod' & assisten' ad numerum

same mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and to be continued in the same offices during their natural and respective lives; unless in the mean time for bad government or misbehaving themselves in that behalf, or for any or other reasonable cause they, or any, either of them shall be removed. And further, we will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, that the wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of thirteen or more, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, may and shall have power and authority yearly, and every year for ever, in and upon the 14th day of July, or within eight days before the said 14th day of July, or within eight days next after the said 14th day of July, to elect and nominate, and that they shall and may be able to elect and nominate from the freemen of the commonalty aforesaid who shall be wardens of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, for one whole year thence next ensuing; and from thence until four other freemen of the mystery aforesaid may be elected or preferred, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and mentioned. And moreover, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London aforesaid and their successors, that if it shall happen the wardens of the mystery aforesaid, or any or either of them at any time within one year next after they shall be preferred or elected to the office of wardens of the mystery aforesaid, shall die or be removed from the same offices, (which same wardens and each of them for bad government, or for any other reasonable cause from time to time, we will to be removable by the remainder of the wardens not delinquents or offending; and the assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of thirteen or more) that then and so often it shall and may be lawful for such and so many wardens and assistants who shall then survive, or remain to the number of thirteen or more, at their pleasure, to elect and prefer one or more other warden or wardens of the mystery

tresdecem vel plur mister' p'dict' qui adtunc remanserint vel sup'-vixerint ad libitum suu' de tempore in tempus unu' aliu' vel plur' alios de cōitat' mister' p'dict' in locum vel locos ipi'us assistentis vel ip'or' assistentiu' sic mori vel amoveri contingen' vel contingent eligere & nominare. Q'dq' ille sive illi postquam sic ut p'fert' elect' & nominat' fuerit vel electi & no'iati fuerint antequam ad execucōem p'dict' offic' assisten' vel assistent' mister' p'dict' admittant' sive eor' aliquis admittat' sacrament' corporale coram custod' mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' vel duob3 vel plurib3 eor' ad offic' ill' recte bene fidelit' & honeste exequend' & ad ea omnia secreta tenend' que in cur' assisten' in p'encia ipi'us vel ipor' erint comunicat' vel collat' p'stabit & pres-tabunt & sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit. Et q'd custod' mister' p'dict' vel eor' duo vel plures p' tempore existen' h'eant & h'eant plenam potestatem & auctoritatem ad t'dend' & ministrand' sacramen' corporal' tam oib3 officiar' mister' p'dict' p' debita execucōe officior' suor' recte bene & fidelit' in oib3 sep'al' offic' suo tangen' sive conc'nen' quam oib3 apprenticijs & al' lib'is hoib3 cōitat' p'dict' p'ut antehac usitatem fuit. Ac insup' volum' ac p' p'sentes p' nob' heredib3 & successorib3 n'ris concedim' p'fat' custod' & cōitat' & successorib3 suis. Q'd ijdem custod' & assisten' mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' ad numerum tresdecim vel plurin' (quor' duos custodes mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' duos esse volum') ro'nabiles taxacōes & denar' sum'as de tempore in tempus sup' quodlibet memb' & quel' membr't mister' p'dict' p' tempore existen' ad & v'sus armor' frument' vel' al' gran' p'visiones ac al' usus publicos li'ttime assidere imponere & levare valeant & possint. Q'dq' p'dict' custod' & assisten' ut p'fert' p' tempore existen' p' meliore supportacōe societat' p'dict' de tempore in tempus ron'abil' denar' sum' p'recepcon & admission' aliquor' vel alicujus

aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents, declared to execute and exercise the said office of warden of the said mystery, until the 14th day of July then next following, or within eight days before, or eight days after the said 14th day of July, and from thence until four other freemen of the aforesaid mystery shall be elected and nominated according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents declared and expressed, and so as often as such case shall happen. And further, we will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant that the aforesaid wardens and commonalty aforesaid and their successors, whensoever any or either of the assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being shall happen to die, or be removed from office, (which assistants of the aforesaid mystery and each of them for bad conduct in this respect, or for any other reasonable cause from time to time, we will to be removed and removable by the wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid, to the number of thirteen or more,) that then and so often it shall and may be lawful for the said wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid, to the number of thirteen or more, who shall then survive or remain, at their pleasure from time to time, whenever it shall so happen to elect and nominate one other or others of the commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, in the place or places of the same assistant or assistants so dying or being removed; and that he or they after they shall be so preferred, elected and nominated, shall before he or they, or any or either of them shall be admitted to execute the said office or offices of assistant or assistants of the mystery aforesaid, take their corporal oath before the wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, or two or more of them, well, uprightfully, faithfully, and honestly to execute the same office, and to keep all the secrets which in the Court of Assistants in the presence of him or them may be communicated or conferred on, and so when and as often as it shall so happen. And that the wardens of the mystery aforesaid, or any two or more of them for the time being, may and shall have full power and authority to tender and administer corporal oaths

membr' vel membror' in lib'atur' & vestitum Anglice the Livery and cloathing vel alia officia & loca ejusdem societatis recipere & p'cipere valeant & possint & hoc absq' impeticōe molestacōe vel impedimento n'ri heredum vel successor' nror' quor' cunq' aliquo actu statuto ordinacōe p'visione vel restricōe in contrar' inde in aliquo non obstan'. Et ult'ius de ub'iori gra' n'ras p'ali ac ex c'ta scienc' & mero motu n'ris p' meliore regimine & gub'nacōe o'im p'sonar' qui modo exercent aut imposterum exercebunt mister' grocer' p'dict' infra d'cam Civitatem London seu suburbia ejusdem seu infra tria milliaria ejusdem civitatis dedim' & concessim'. Ac p' p'sentes p' nob' heredib' & successorib' n'ris dams & concedim' p'fat' custod' & cōitat' mister' grocer' civitatis London & successorib' suis. Q'd p'dict' custod' mister' p'dict' & successores sui p' tempore existen' vel eor' duo vel plur' p'petuis futur' temporibz imp'p'm h'eant & h'eunt sup'vision' scrutin' correcōem & gub'nacōem o'im & singlar' p'sonar' Mister' Grocer' infra civitatem n'ram London & suburbia ejusdem & infra tria milliaria ejusdem civitatis & infra o'es lib'tates franchisesias jurisdictiones & loca tam exempt' q'm non exempt' scituat' jacen' & existen' infra d'com Civitatem London seu infra tria milliaria ejusdem civitatis seu infra aliquem locum locor' p'dict' occupan' exercen' sive uten'. Et potestatem & auctoritatem ad e'os delinquentes in fals' indebit' seu insufficien' occupac'on' sive execuc'on' mister' sive art' p'dict' grocer' pumiend' juxta eor' sanas discrec'oes & ordinac'oes p' ip'os & successorib' suos sic ut p'fert' faciend' volentes & p' p'sentes p' nob' heredib' & successorib' n'ris firmit' injungend' p'cipien' & mandari' oib' & singulis Majorib' Justiciar' Ballivis Custabular & oib' al' officiar' mister' & subditis n'ris quibuscunq' q'd sint auxiliantes assistentes & confortan' p'fat' Custod' & Assisten' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London p'dict' & eor' cuilt ad faciend' habend' gau-

to all the officers of the mystery aforesaid for the due execution of their offices, rightly, well, and faithfully, in all their separate offices, touching or concerning as well all apprentices, and all other freemen of the commonalty aforesaid, as heretofore hath been used. And moreover we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said wardens and commonalty and their successors. That the same wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid, for the time being, to the number of thirteen or more, (of whom we will that two shall be wardens, for the time being, of the aforesaid mystery,) shall and may be able to assess, impose, and levy, from time to time, reasonable taxes and sums of money on all and every member and members of the mystery aforesaid, for the time being; for, and towards provision of arms, corn, and grain, and other public uses; and that the aforesaid wardens and assistants, as before mentioned, shall and may be able, from time to time, to receive and perceive for and towards the better support of the society aforesaid, reasonable sums for the reception and admission of any and every member or members for the freedom and vesture, (in English livery and clothing,) or other offices or places of the same society, without hindrance, molestation, or impediment of us, our heirs, or successors, whatsoever, any act, statute, ordinance, provision, or restriction, to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding. And further, of the abundance of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion for the better rule and government of all persons now exercising, or who hereafter shall exercise the Mystery of Grocers, aforesaid, within the said City of London, or the suburbs of the same, or within three miles of the same City, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, that the said wardens of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, for the time being, or two or more of them, for the time being, at all times hereafter, may and shall have the oversight, scrutiny, correction and government of all and singular persons of the said Mystery of Grocers, or occupying, exercising, or

dend' & exequend' ea omnia & singula p^r nos p^rfat' custodz & cōitat' mister' p^rdict' & successorib' suis p^rlas n^ras paten' p^rconcess' & q^mlt sive aliquam inde part' & p^rcell'. Et ult^rius de uberior' gra' n^ra spⁱali ac ex c^ta scienc' & mero motu n^ris p^r nob' heredib' & successorib' n^ris concedim^a & confirmamus p^rfat' Custod' & Cōitat' Mister Grocer' Civitatis London & successorib' suis O'es & oⁱd' lib^rat' Franches, Exemp^cōes Consuetudines Privileg' p^rfic' Imⁱunitates Quietancias & Jurisdicōes Maner' Messuag' Terr' Tenemen' & Hereditamen' Bona & Catall' que Custod' Mister' p^rdict' seu Custod' & Cōitas Mister' Grocer' London seu eor' aliqui modo h^abent tenent gaudent & utant' aut h^ere tenere uti & gaudere debent aut eor' aliquis vel aliqui vel p^rdecessores sui p^r quecunq' noⁱa sive p^r quodcunq' no^en vel p^r quancunq' incorporacōem vel p^rtextu cujuscunq' incorporacōis antehac h^uerunt usi vel gavis fuerunt aut h^ere tanere uti vel gaudere debuerunt' h^uit tenuit usus vel gavisus fuit debuit aut debuerunt roⁿe vel p^rtextu aliquar' chartar' aut l^rrar' paten' p^r aliquem p^rgenitor' vel antecessor' n^ror' nup' regum' vel reginar' anglie quomodo antehac fact' confirmat' vel concess' seu quocunq' alio legali p^rscripcōe usu' seu consuetudine aut aliquo alio legali modo jure seu titulo antehac habit' & usutat' licet eadem & eor' aliquod vel aliqu' forisfact' aut dep^rdit' sunt vel fuerunt. Habend' tenend' & gaudend' eisdem custod' & cōitat' mister' p^rdict' & successorib' suis imp^pm. Reddendo inde nob' heredib' & successorib' n^ris tal' hum^oi & consimil' Reddit' Firm' Denar^r Sum^{as} & Demand' que p^rinde nob' antehac reddere seuolvere consueverunt aut de jure debuerunt. Volentes & p^r p^rsentes p^r nob' heredib' & successorib' n^ris conceden^r p^rfat' Custod' & Cōitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London & successorib' suis q^d h^eant teneant utant' & gaudeant ac h^ere tenere uti & gaudere valeant & possint

using the same, within our City of London, and the suburbs of the same, and within three miles of the same City, and within the liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, and places, as well exempt as not exempt, lying and being within the said City of London, or within three miles of the same city, or within any the place or places aforesaid, and power and authority to punish all offences, in falsely, unduly, or insufficiently occupying or executing the mystery or art of grocery, aforesaid, according to their sound discretions and the ordinances of them and their successors, so as before mentioned, to be made, Willing, and by these presents, for us, and our heirs, and successors, firmly enjoining, ordering, and commanding all and singular, mayors, justices, bailiffs and constables, officers of the mystery, and all other our subjects whatsoever, that they be aiding, assisting, and comforting to the said Wardens and Assistants of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London aforesaid, and each of them in the making, having, keeping, and executing of all and singular by us to the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid, and their successors, granted by these our letters patent, and every part and parcel thereof whatsoever. And further of the abundance of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted and confirmed, for us, our heirs, and successors, unto the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, all and all manner of liberties, franchises, exemptions, customs, privileges, profits, immunities, acquittances and jurisdictions, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, which the wardens of the mystery aforesaid, or the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of London, or any of them, now have, hold, enjoy, and use, or ought to have, hold, use, and enjoy, or which they, or any of them, or any of their predecessors, by whatsoever name or names, or by whatsoever incorporation, or by pretext of any incorporation, heretofore had, used, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, use, or enjoy, or ought to have had, held, used, or enjoyed, by reason or pretext of any charters or letters patent, by any of our progenitors or ancestors, late Kings or Queens of England, in any-

imp'p'm o'es lib'tates lib'as consuetudines privileg' p'fic & quietanc' p'dict' sed'm tenorem har' l'rar' n'rar' paten' sine occasione n'ra heredum vel successor' n'ror' quor' cunq'. Nonentes q'd ijdem Custodes & Cõitas ro'ne p'missor' sive eor' alicujus p' nos heredes vel successores n'ros Justiciar' Vicecom' Escaetores aut alios Balli'os vel Ministros n'ros heredum vel successor' n'ror' quor'cunq' inde occasionent' molestent' vexent' seu g'vent' occasionet' molestet' vexet' seu in aliquo p'turbet'. Volentes & p' nob' heredib' & successorib' n'ris firmit' Mandantes & p'cipientes tam Thesaurar' Cancellar' & Baronibus n'r' s'ccij n'ri heredum & successor' n'ror' ac o'ib' & singulis alijs. Justiciar' n'ris ac heredum & successor' n'ror' q'm. Attornat' n'r' General' p' tempore existen' & eor' cult & o'ib' ab' Officiar' & Ministris n'ris heredum & successor' n'ror' quibuscunq' q'd nec i'pi nec eor' aliquis sive aliqui aliquod B're sive sum'onicõem de Quo Warranto seu aliquod aliud B're vel p'cess' n'r' quecunq' v'sus p'dict' Custod' & Cõitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London vel eor' aliquem vel aliquos p' aliquib' reb' causis vel mater' offens' clameo aut usurpacõe aut eor' aliquo p' ip'os aut eor' aliquos clamat' attempt' usitat' habit' seu usurpat' ante diem confeccõis p'senciu' p'sequant' continuant' aut p'sequi aut continuari faciant aut causabunt seu eor' aliquis faciet & causabit. Volentes etiam q'd p'dict' Custod' & Cõitas Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London vel eor' aliqui p' aliquem vel aliquos Justiciar' Officiar' vel Minister' p'dict' in aut p' debit' usu' clam' vel abusu aliquar' Lib'tat' Franches' & Jurisdiccõn' infra Civitatem n'ram London p'dict' Lib'tates Suburbia & p'inct' ejusdem ante diem confeccõis har' l'rar' n'rar' paten' nimina molestent aut impedian' aut ad ea vel eor' aliquod respondere compellant. Volum' etiam' ac p' p'sentes concedim' p'fat' Custod' & Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitatis London q'd h'eant & h'ebunt has l'ras

wise heretofore made, confirmed, or granted, or by whatsoever other lawful prescription, usage, custom, or by any other lawful manner, right, or title heretofore, had or used, although the same, or any, or either of them may be forfeited or lost. To have, hold, and enjoy to them the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid, and their successors for ever. Rendering therefore to us, our heirs and successors, the like, such, and the same rents, farms, sums of money, and demands, as for the same to us hath heretofore been accustomed, or of right ought to be rendered or paid. Willing, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, granting to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, that they shall have, hold, use, and enjoy, and that they shall and may be able to have, hold, use and enjoy for ever, all liberties, free customs, privileges, profits, and acquittances aforesaid, according to the tenor of these our letters patent, without the hindrance of us, our heirs, or successors, whomsoever. Being unwilling that the same Wardens and Commonalty by reason of the premises or any of them should be therefore hindered, molested, vexed, or aggrieved, or in any ways disturbed by us, or by the justices, sheriffs, escheators, or other bailiffs of us, our heirs, or successors, whomsoever. Willing also, and for us, our heirs, and successors, firmly ordering and commanding, as well our treasurer, chancellor, and barons of the Exchequer, of us, our heirs and successors, as all and singular other the justices of us, and our heirs and successors, or our attorney and solicitor-general, for the time being, and every of them, and all other officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, whomsoever, that neither they nor any or either of them shall prosecute or continue, or make, or cause to be prosecuted or continued any writ or summons of quo-warranto or any other our writ or process whatsoever against the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, or any or either of them, for any things, causes, or matters, offence, or occupation, or any of them, claimed, attempted, used, had or usurped, before the day of making these presents. Willing also that the said Wardens and

n'ras Paten' sub Magno Sigillo n'ro Anglie debito modo fact' & sigillat' absq' fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nob' in Haniperio n'ro seu alibi ad usum n'rm prinde quoquomodo reddend' solvend' seu faciend'. Ac deniq' volum'. Ac p' p'sentes intenco'em n'ram regalem declaram'. Q'd he l're paten' vel aliquod in eisdem content' nulla tenus extendent vel extendere reputant' ad infringend' quasdam L'ras Paten' Incorporac' ois Mag'ro Custod' & Societat' Art' & Mister' Pharmacopa' Civitatis London p' p'charrissimu' nup' Pre'm n'rm nup' fact' aliquo in l'ris p'sentib' in contrar' inde non obstan'. Eo q'd expressa menc'o &c. In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Westm' decimo quinto die Aprilis.

P' B're de Privato Sigillo.

Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, or any or either of them shall not in anywise be molested or impeded by any or either of our justices, officers or ministers aforesaid, in or for the due use, claim or abuse of any liberties, franchises, and jurisdictions, within our City of London aforesaid, the liberties, suburbs, and precincts of the same, before the day of the making of these our letters patent or be compelled to answer to them or any of them. We will also, and by these presents do grant unto the Wardens and Commonalty, &c. that they may and shall have these our letters patent in due manner, made to them under our great seal of England, without fine in the hanaper, &c. And lastly, we will, &c. that these letters patent, or any thing in them contained, shall not extend to nullify or be taken to extend to the infringement of any letters patent of incorporation to the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, of late made by our most dear father, any thing in these presents contained to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding. In witness, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, the 15th day of April.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

Undecima pars REX, &c. om'ib' ad Paten' de Anno quos &c. salt'm. Scia- R. Re. Jacobi tis q'd Nos. ad humi- secundi quarto. lem Petic'onem dil'cor' & fide' subdit' n'ror Custod' & Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' n're London de gra' n'ra spi'ali ac ex c'ta scientia & mero motu n'ris Concessim' Restituim' Ratificavim' & Confirmavim'. Et p' p'sentes p' nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris Concedim' Restituim' Ratificam' & Confirmam' p'fat' Custod' & Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London & success' suis oium' & singul' Jurisdicc'on' Potestat' Lib'tat' Privileg' & Profic' in vel p' chartam sive l'ras paten' Henrici Sexti quondam Regis Angl' Antecessor' n'ri *quibusdam* Willo' Westnale Ri'co Hakedy & Thome Gibbs adtunc

Eleventh part of Patents in the fifth year of King James the Second, of a Charter to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of London, to them and their successors.

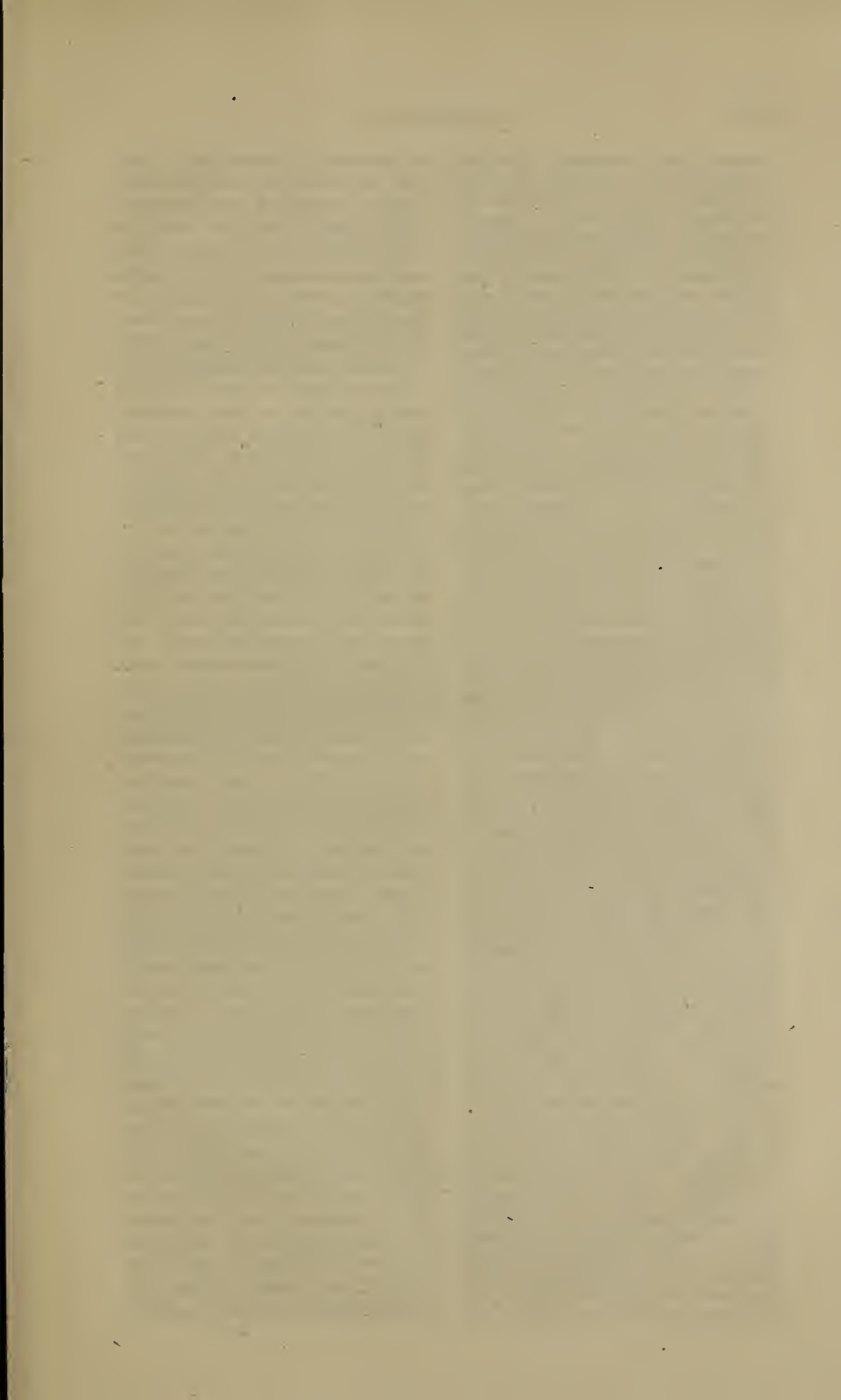
THE KING, &c. : To all to whom, &c. Greeting. Know ye that we at the humble petition of our beloved and faithful subjects the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of our City of London, of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion have granted, restored, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant, restore, ratify, and confirm unto the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, all and singular jurisdictions, powers, liberties, privileges and profits

Custod' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & successorib' suis Custod' Myster' p'd' imp'p'm concess' geren' dat' octavo die Martij anno Regni ejusdem Regis Henrici vicesimo sexto ac in vel p' chart' sive l'ras paten' p'charissimi Patris n'ri Caroli Primi nup' Regis Angl' &c. Custod' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & successorib' suis concess' geren' dat' decimo quinto die April' anno regni sui quintodecimo. Acetiam Oium' & om'iod' lib'tat' franchises' exempco'n' consuetudin' privileg' profic' im'unitat' quietanc' & jurisdiction' on' maner' messuag' terr' & hereditamen' bona & catalla que custod' myster' p'd' seu Custod' & Coitas Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London seu eor' aliqui modo habent tenent gaudent & utunt' aut h'ere tenere uti & gaudere debent aut eor' aliquis vel aliqui vel p'decessor' sui p' quecunq' no'ia vel p' quod cunq' no'en vel p' quecunq' incorporac'oem vel p'textu cujuscunq' Incorporac'onis ante decimu' octavum diem Decembr' qui fuit anno D'ni Millesimo sexcentesimo octogesimo quarto l'itime h'uer' usi vel gavis' fuer' aut h'ere tenere uti vel gaudere debuer' h'uit tenuit usus vel gavis' fuit debuit aut debuer' rac'one vel p'textu aliquar' chart' aut l'rar' paten' p' aliquem p'genitor' vel antecessor' n'ror' nup' Regu' vel Reginar' Angl' quoquo modo ante p'd'cm decimu' octavum diem Decembr' anno D'ni Millesimo sexcentesimo octogesimo quarto p'd' fact' confirmat' vel concess' seu quocunq' al' legal' modo p'scripc'one usu seu consuetudin' aut aliquo al' legal' modo jure vel titulo ante p'd'cm decimu' octavum diem Decembr' in anno millesimo sexcentesimo octogesimo quarto p'd' habit' & usitat' licet eadem vel eor' aliqu' rac'one Non usus vel abusus aut alit'cunq' sursumreddit' forisfact' aut dep'dit' sunt vel fuer'. Habend' tenend' & guadend' ijsdem Custod' & Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London & successorib' suis imp'p'm Reddend' inde nob' & successorib' n'ris tal' ejusmodi & consil' Reddit' Firm' Denar' sum'as & demand' que p'inde nob' antehac reddere seu solvere consuever' aut de jure debuer' Volen' & p' presentes p' nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris conceden' p'fat' Custod' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & successorib' suis q'd' h'eant teneant utant' & gaudeant & h'ere tenere uti & gaudere valeant' & possint imp'p'm omniu' lib'tat'

in or by the Charter or Letters patent of Henry the Sixth, late king of England, our ancestor, granted unto a certain William Westmale, Richard Hakedy and Thomas Gibbs, then Wardens of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and to their successors, Wardens of the said Mystery for ever, bearing date the 8th day of March, in the 26th year of the reign of the same King Henry VI.; and in or by the Charter or Letters patent of our most dear father Charles I., late king of England, &c. granted to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, bearing date the 15th day of April, in the 15th year of his reign, and also all and all manner of liberties, franchises, exemptions, customs, privileges, profits, immunities, acquittances, and jurisdictions, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, which the Wardens of the Mystery aforesaid, or the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, or any of them, now have, hold, enjoy, and use, or ought to have, hold, use and enjoy, or which any of them or any of their predecessors, by whatsoever name or names, or by any incorporation or pretext of any incorporation before the 18th of December, 1684, had used or enjoyed, or which they ought to have, hold, use, or enjoy, or ought to have had, used, or enjoyed, or ought, by reason or pretext of any Charters or Letters patent by any of our progenitors or ancestors, late kings or queens of England now or before the 18th day of December, 1684, aforesaid, made, confirmed or granted, or by whatsoever other lawful prescription, use, or custom, or which, by any other lawful manner, right or title, before the said 18th day of December, 1684, they had and were allowed to use, or any of them, although the same by reason of non-use or abuse are or may be forfeited or lost. To have, hold and enjoy, to the same Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, for ever. Rendering therefore to us and our successors, the like, such, and the same rents, fermes, sums of money and demands, as for the same hath heretofore been accustomed or of right ought to be rendered or paid. Willing, and by these presents for us, our heirs and suc-

lib'as consuetudin' privileg' profic' & quietanc' p'd' scd'm tenorem har' l'rar n'rar' paten' sive occac'one n'ri hered' vel successor' n'ror' quoscunq.' Cumq' Confecc'onar' Dragiste (Anglice Drag-gists) Nicotian' Venditor (Anglice Tobacconists) & Nicotian' Sector' (Anglice tobacco-cutters) p' lib'os ho'ies societat' sive Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London p'd' olim & nup'ime educat' fuer' ac eor' artes sive myster' de Groc'ia estamat' & reputat' fuer' & sic adhuc existunt nec aliqua distincta Corporaco' eordem infra Civitat' n'ra London admodum existit. Sciatis ult'ius q'd Nos p' melior' regimine & gub'nac'one o'ium p'sonar' Art' sive Myster' p'd' sive aliqu' eor' infra Civitat' London suburb' p'cinct' sive lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circum Civitat' p'd' ex'cen' vel imposter' ex'citur' de gra' n'ra spi'ali ac ex'c'ia scientia & mero motu n'ris Volum' Ordinavim' Declaravim' & Concessim'. Ac p' p'sentes p' nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris Volum' Ordinavim' Declaram' & Concedim' p'd'cis Custod' & Coitat' Mister Grocer' Civitat' London Q'd om'es & o'imod' p'sona & p'sone Myster' sive Art' Grocer' Art' sive Myster' Confecc'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Venditor' & Nicotian' Sector' de & in Civitat' p'd'ca p'cinct' sive lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circa Civitat' p'd' vel Art' p'd'cas sive aliqu' ear' infra Loc' p'd'cos sive aliqu' eor' ex'cen' vel imposter' ex'citur' de cet'o imp'p'm sint & erunt vigore p'sentiu' pars corporis politic' p'd'cor' Custod' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & sint & erunt p'petuis futur' temporib' annexat' Corpori Politic' p'd'co Custod' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London Q'd'q' Custod' & Coitas Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London. Qd'q' Custod' et Coitas Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London. Ac om'es & o'imod' p'sona vel p'sone Myster' sive Art' Grocer' & Myster' sive Art' Confecc'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Venditor' & Nicotian' Sector' de & in Civitat' p'd'ca suburbij p'cinct' sive lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circum Civitat' p'd' vel art' p'd'cas sive aliq'm ear' infra loc' p'd'cas sive aliquem eor' ex'cen' vel imposter' ex'citur' de cet'o imp'p'm sint & erunt vigore p'senciu' unu' corpus corporat' & politic' in re f'co & no'ie p' no'en Custod' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London. Et eas unu' corpus corporat' & politic' in re f'co & no'ie

cessors, granting to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, that they may have, hold, use and enjoy, and shall and may be able to have, hold, use and enjoy for ever, all liberties, free customs, privileges, profits and acquittances aforesaid, according to the tenor of these our Letters patent, without hindrance of us, our heirs or successors whomsoever. And whereas confectioners, druggists, tobacconists and tobacco-cutters, by the freemen of the Society or Mystery of Grocers of the City of London aforesaid, both now and of late were educated, and their arts esteemed and reputed to be of the mystery of grocery, and so have hitherto continued, neither has any distinct incorporation of the same existed. Know ye further, that we, for the better rule and government of all persons of the arts or mysteries aforesaid, or any of them within the City of London and the suburbs, precincts, and liberties of the same, or within three miles around the same city, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, ordained, declared and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, declare and grant to the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London; that all and all manner of person and persons of the mystery or art of grocery, or of the arts or mysteries of a confectioner, druggist, tobacconist, and tobacco-cutter, of and in the city aforesaid, and the precincts and liberties of the same, or within three miles around the said city, exercising the arts aforesaid, or any of them, within the places aforesaid, or any of them, or who shall hereafter exercise the same, may and shall be henceforth and for ever by force of these presents, part of the body politic of the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London; and may and shall be for ever hereafter annexed to the body politic of the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London. And that the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and all and all manner of person and persons of the mystery or art of grocery, and of the mysteries or arts of a confectioner,



realit' & ad plenum p' nob' hered' & successorib' n'ris erigim' facim' ordinam' constituim' & declaram' p' p'sentes p' idem no'en. Et q'd h'eant successionem p'petuam. Et ult'ius de gra' n'ra spi'ali ac ex c'ra scientia & mero motu n'ris volum'. Ac p' p'sentes concedim' p'fat' Custod' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London' & successorib' suis Q'd i'pi & successores sui imp'p'm h'eant & recipiant h'ere & recip'e valeant & possint de om'ib' et om'iod' p'sona et p'sonis Myster' Grocer' p'd' in aliqua specier' inde p'd' quocunq' modo uten' vel ex'cen' vel qui imposter' sic utent vel usi fie'int' vel ex'cebunt infra Civitat' loc' vel p'cinct' p'd' Et q'd quel't tal' p'son' (licet i'pe vel i'pi non sit nec sint liber seu li'bi de aliqua sociatat' infra civitat' p'd') solvint ac solvere debeant p'fat' guardian' et Coitat' Societat' Myster' Grocer' p'd' tant' et tal' denar' summ' annuatim p' equal' quart'ial' soluc'on' (Anglice Quarteridge,) qual' et quant' solubil' sint & erint ac solvi debent vel debet eisdem Guardian' et Societat' p' lib'os Ho'ies p'd' Societat' Myster' Grocer' p'd' p' tempore existens vigore vel colore alicujus chart' ordinac'on' vel usus jam concess' fact' et usitat' vel imposter' concedend' vel faciend' p' melior' Regimine Supportac'one et Regulac'one ejusdem Myster' Grocer' et p'son' idem Myster' uten' et ex'cen' infra loc' et p'cinct' p'd' Et ult'ius de gra' n'ra spi'ali ac ex c'ra scientia et mero motu n'ris volum'. Ac p' p'sentes p' nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris concedim' p'fat' Custod' et Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London' et successorib' suis q'd i'pi et successores sui imp'p'm h'eant tot' tal' eadem et ejusmodi lib'tat' privileg' potestat' autoritat' iurisdicc'on' et franchises p' gubernac'oe et regimine societat' p'd' et o'ium p'sonar' infra Civitat' London' suburb' p'cinct' seu lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circum civitat' p'd' ex'cen' vel ex'citur Myster' Grocer' vel Art'sive Myster' Confecc'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Venditor' et Nicotian' Sector'

druggist, tobacconist, and tobacco-cutter, of and in the city aforesaid, or the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles of the city aforesaid, exercising, or who shall hereafter exercise the arts aforesaid, or any of them within the places aforesaid, or any of them, may and shall be by force of these presents one body politic and corporate, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and them one body politic and corporate, really and fully for us, our heirs and successors, we do erect, make, ordain, constitute, and declare by these presents, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession. And further, of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, we will and by these presents do grant unto the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London and their successors, that they and their successors may and shall for ever hereafter have and receive, and shall and may be able to have and receive from all and all manner of person and persons of the mystery of grocery aforesaid, in any sort or manner whatsoever, using or exercising, or who henceforwards may or shall exercise or use the same within the city, places, or precincts aforesaid, and that it shall be lawful for such persons (he or they not being free, or freemen of any other society within the city aforesaid,) to pay, and they shall have power to pay to the said wardens and commonalty of the Society of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid, so much and such annual sums of money by equal quarterly payments, in English (*quarteridge*), in kind and amount, as may and shall be payable, and ought to be paid to the same wardens and society by the freemen of the aforesaid Society of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid for the time being, by force or color of any charter, ordinance, or usage, now granted, made, used, or henceforth to be granted, made, or used, for the better rule, support, and regulation of the same Mystery of Grocers, and the persons using and exercising the same mystery within the places and precincts aforesaid. And further, of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion we will, and by these presents for

Myster' sive Art' p'd' Grocer' et al' Art' sive Myster' p'd' puniend' juxta eor' sanas discrecc'ones et ordinac'ones pr' ip'os et successores suos sic (ut p'fert') faciend' Volen' et p'sentes pr' nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris firmit' injungend' p'cipien' et mandan' om'ib' et singulis Major' Justiciar' Ballivis Constabular' et om'ib' al' Officiar' Ministris et subdit' n'ris quib'cunq' Q'd sint auxilian' assisten' et conforten' p'fat' Custod' et Assisten' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London p'd' Deputat' ac Ministris suis et eor' cui't ad faciend' habend' gaudend' et exequend' ea om'ia et singula p'nos p'fat' Custod' et Coitat' Myster' p'd' et successorib' suis p' Pras n'ras paten' p'concess' et quam't seu aliquam inde partem et parcell'. Et ult'ius de gra' n'ra sp'iali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu n'ris Dedim' et Concessim'. Ac p' p'sentes p' nob' hered' et successorib' n'ris Dam' et Concedim' p'fat' Custod' et Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London et successorib' suis Q'd om'es et singul' p'sona et p'sone modo ex'cen' sive uten' aut qui imposter' utent' vel ex'cebunt Myster' Grocer' vel Art' sive Myster' Confecconar' Dragist' Nicotian' Venditor' et Nicotian' Sector' infra Civitat' n' London suburb' p'cinct' sive lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria miliar' circa Civitat' et Lib'tat' p'd' (qui ad p'sens non sint Liber' vel Libi' de aliqua al' Societat' vel Myster' infra Civitat' p'd' de hac Societat' sive Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London de cet'o libi' fact' sint et erunt Et q'd imposter' om'es et singul' Apprenticoes suos ad Aulam Membrisq' hujus Societat' obligabunt' seu obligari causabunt et ip'os de eadem Societat' Lib'os facient aut

liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, and places, as well exempt as not exempt, situate, lying, and being within the said City of London, or within three miles around the aforesaid city, or within any of the places aforesaid, or occupying, exercising, or using the like trades, in whatsoever other places and streets; and that they shall have power and authority to punish all offenders for deceits and incompetent occupation or execution of the mystery or art of grocery aforesaid, and the other arts or mysteries aforesaid, according to their sound discretions and the ordinances so to be made as aforesaid by them and their successors. And we will and for us our heirs and successors, do firmly enjoin, decree, and commend by these presents, all and singular, mayors, justices, bailiffs, constables, and all other our officers, ministers, and subjects whatsoever, that they be aiding, assisting, and comforting to the said wardens and assistants of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London aforesaid, and their deputies and ministers, and others in the performing, assisting, keeping, and execution of all and singular by us our letters patent, granted as aforesaid to the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery aforesaid and their successors, and every part and parcel thereof whatsoever. And further, of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London and their successors, that all and singular person and persons now exercising or using, or which shall in future use or exercise the mystery of grocery or the arts or mysteries of confectioners, druggists, tobacconists, or tobacco-cutters, within our City of London or the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles around the city and liberties aforesaid, and who at this time may not be free or freemen of any other society or mystery within the city aforesaid, that they may and shall be from henceforth made freemen of this society or mystery of Grocery of the

ram^s et Concedim^s p'dict' Custodibus et Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London quod omnes et omni modo persona et Persone Mister' sive Artis Grocer' Artis sive Mister' Confecc'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Venditor' vel Nicotian' Sector' de et in Civitat' p'dict' suburbia p'cinct' sive libertat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circa Civitat' p'dict' vel artes p'dict' sive aliquam eoru' infra locas p'dict' sive aliquem eoru' exercent vel imposteru' exercitur' decetero imp'petuu' sint et erunt vigore p'sentiu' partem corporis politici p'dict' Custod' et Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London et suit et erunt perpetuis futuris temporib' annexat' Corpori Politico p'dict' Custod' et Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London. Quodq' Custodes et Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London et omnes et omnimode p'sona et p'sone Mister' sive Artis Grocer' et Mister' sive Artis Confecc'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Venditor' et Nicotian' Sector' de et in Civitat' p'dict' suburbia p'cinct' sive libertat' ejusdem vel infra milliar' circū civitat' p'dict' vel artes p'dict' sive aliqua earu' infra locos p'dict' sive aliqua eoru' exercent vel imposteru' exercitur' de cetero imperpetuu' sint et erunt vigore p'sentiu' unu' Corpus Corporat' et Politicu' in re facto et nomine per nomen Custod' et Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London et unu' Corpus Corporat' et Politicu' in re facto et no'ine realitur et ad plenu' pro nobis hered' et successorib' nostris erigimus facimus ordinamus constituimus et declaram^s per p'sentes quod p' idem nomen habeant successionem perpetuam. Et ulterius ex gra' nostra spi'ali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedim^s et concessim^s. Ac per p'sentes pro nobis heredibus et successor' nostra damus et concedimus p'fat' Custod' et Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London et successoribus suis quod omnes et singul' persona et persone modo exercent sive utent' aut que imposteru' utentur vel exercebunt Mister' Grocer' vel Art' sive Mister' Confecc'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Venditor' et Nicotian' Sector' infra Civitat' nostra London suburbia p'cinct' sive libertat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circa Civitat' p'dict' qui non sint liber et liberi de aliqua al' Societat' vel Mister' infra Civitat' p'dict' de hac Societat' sive Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London de cetero liberi fact' sint et erunt. Et quod imposteru' omnes et singulos apprentic' suos ad aulam mem-

clared and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, declare and grant to the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London, that all and all manner of person and persons exercising, or who shall hereafter exercise the mystery or art of grocery, or the arts or mysteries of a confectioner, druggist, tobacco-nist, or tobacco-cutter, of and in the city aforesaid, the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles around the aforesaid city, or the arts aforesaid, or any of them, within the places aforesaid; or any of them from henceforth for ever, may and shall be by force of these presents part of the body politic of the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and may and shall be for ever hereafter annexed to the body politic of the said wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the city of London, and that the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and all and all manner of person and persons exercising, or who shall hereafter exercise the mystery or art of grocery, or the arts of a confectioner, druggist, tobacco-nist, and tobacco-cutter, of and in the city aforesaid, the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles around the said city, or the arts aforesaid, or any of them within the places aforesaid, may and shall be from henceforth for ever by force of these presents one body politic and corporate, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and them one body politic and corporate, in deed, fact, and name, really and fully for us, our heirs, and successors, we do by these presents, erect, ordain, constitute, and declare, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession. And lastly of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant unto the aforesaid wardens and commonalty, &c., and their successors, that all and singular person and persons exercising or using, or who shall hereafter exercise, &c. the mystery of Grocery, or the arts or mysteries of a Confectioner, Druggist, Tobacco-seller, or Tobacco-cutter, within

brisque hujus societati obligabunt vel obligari causabunt. Et ipsos de eadem societate liberos facient et fieri causabunt. Et ipsos de eadem societate obligabunt. Et quod ipsi vel aliquis eorum non foret vel forent aliter incorporati vel incorporatus. In cuius rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westm' nono die Martij.

P' B're de Privato Sigillo.

the City of London, the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles, &c. who may not be free of any other society or mystery within the city aforesaid, that they may and shall from henceforth be and be made free of this society or mystery of Grocers, &c. And that hereafter all and singular their apprentices shall be bound at the hall of the members of this society, and be and be made free of the same society, and that neither they or any of them shall be otherwise incorporate or a corporation. Dated at Westminster, 19th March.

By Writ of Privy Seal, &c.

Quarta pars Paten' de Anno R'nor R' & R'ne Gul' et Marie secundo. D' Cart' Custod' &c. Grocer' London sibi & successoribz.

REX at REGINA etc' om'ibz ad quos &c. salt'm. Sciatis q'd Nos ad humilem Petitionu' Custodu' et Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London & pro bono regimine Societat' ill' de gra' n'ra spi'ali ac ex ce'ta scientia & mero motu n'ris Voluim's, Ordnavim's, Declaravim's, & Concessim's. Ac pr'sentes pro nob' & successoribz n'ris Volum's, Ordinam's, Declaram's, & Concedim's, p' d'cis Custodibz & Coitat' Mister' Grocer' Civitat' London. Q'd om'es & om'imod' p'sone qui Mister' sive Art' Grocer' & sepal' Art' sive Myster' Confec'onar' Dragiste (Anglice Druggists) Nicotian' Venditor' (Anglice Tobacconists) Nicotian' Sector' (Anglice Tobacco-cutters) & Purgator' Sacchari (Anglice Sugar-bakers or refiners of Sugar) in Civitat' p'd'ca suburb' p'cinct sive Lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria miliar' circa eandem Civitat' modo ex'cent vel imposter' ex'cebunt de cet'o imp'ptuu' sint & erunt vigore p'senciu', pars corporis corporat' & politic' p'd'cor'm Custodu' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & sint & erunt p'petuis futur' temporibz annexat, Corpori, Corporat' & Politic, p'd'cor'm Custodu' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London. Q'dq' Custodes & Coi'tas Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & o'mes & o'imod' p'sone qui Myster' sive Art' Grocer' & sepal' Myster' sive Art' Confec'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Venditor' Nicotian' Sector'

Fourth part of THE KING and QUEEN: Patents of the To all to whom, &c. second year of Greeting: Know ye King William that we, at the humble and Queen petition of the Wardens Mary, of a and Commonalty of the Charter to the Mystery of Grocers of the Wardens, &c. the City of London, and of the Grocers for the good rule of of London, to their society, of our specthem and their cial grace, &c. have successors. will'd, ordained, declared

and granted, and by these presents for us and our successors, do will, ordain, &c. to the said wardens and commonalty, &c. That all and all manner of person and persons who now exercise or hereafter shall exercise the mystery or art of grocery and the separate arts or mysteries of a confectioner, druggist, tobacconist, tobacco-cutter, sugar-baker, or sugar refiner, in the city aforesaid, the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles, &c. that from henceforth for ever they may and shall be by force of these presents part of the body corporate and politic of the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and may and shall be for ever hereafter annexed to the body corporate and politic of the said Wardens and Commonalty, &c. and that the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and all and all manner of person and persons now exercising, &c. the mystery or art of grocery, or the separate mysteries or arts of a confectioner, drug-

& Purgator' Sacchari de & in Civitat', p'd'ca suburb' p'cinct' sive Lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circa Civitat' p'd' sive aliq' eor^m modo ex'cent vel imposter^m exc'ebunt de cet'o imp'p'm sint & erunt vigore p'senciu' unu' corpus corporat' & politic' in re f'co & no'ie p'r no'en Custodu' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London. Et eos p'r no'en ill' unu' corpus corporat' & politic' in re f'co & no'ie realit' & ad plenu' pro nob' & successorib' n'ris erigim^s facim^s ordinam^s constituim^s & confirmam^s p'r p'sentes. Et q'd p' idem no'en h'eant successionem p'petuam. Ac pli'tare & pli'tari respondere & responderi defendere & defendi possint & valeant tam in om'ibus Cur' & Locis q'm in Om'ibus acconibz p'litis causis & mat'ijs quib'cunq'. Et ult'ius ex gra' n'ra spi'ali ac ex certa scientia & mero motu n'ris Dedim^s & Concessim^s. Ac p'r p'sentes pro nob' & successoribz n'ris Dam^s & Concedim^s p'fat' Custodibz & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & successoribz suis Q'd om'es & singul' p'sona & p'sone modo ex'cent sive uten^r aut qui imposter^m uten^r vel exc'ebunt Myster' Grocer' vel Art' sive Myster' Confecc'onar' Dragiste Nicotian' Vendor' Nicotian' Sector' & Purgator' Sacchari sen eor' aliq' infra Civitat' n'ram London suburb' p'cinct vel lib'tat' ejusdem vel infra tria milliar' circa Civitat' p'd' (qui ad p'sens non sunt vel est Libi' vel Liber' de aliqua al' Societat' vel Mister' infra Civitat' p'd') de hac Societat' sive Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London de cet'o Lib'os fact' esse possint & valeant. Et ult'ius de ubi'ori g'ra n'ra spi'ali ac ex c'ta scientia & mero motu n'ris Volum^s ac p'r p'sentes pro nob' & successoribz n'ris Concedim^s p'fat' Custodib' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London & successoribz suis Q'd i'pi & successores sui imp'p'm h'eant teneant & gaudeant & h'ere tenere & gaudere valeant & possint tot' tant' tal' eadem & hui'noi lib'tat' privileg' potestat' iurisdic'on & franchises' quot' quan't qual' & que Custodes & Coitas' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London ad aliquod tempus ante vicesimu' diem Martij jam ult'p'et'it h'uerunt tenuerunt ex'cuerunt seu gavis' fuerunt aut h'ere tenere' ex'cere vel gaudere debuerunt seu potuerunt rac'one vel p'textu aliquar^m. Chartar^m L'rar^m pateu' sive concession' predecessor^m n'ror^m seu eor^m aliquor^m vel alicujus aut aliquo al' legal' modo jure seu titulo Non noi'and'

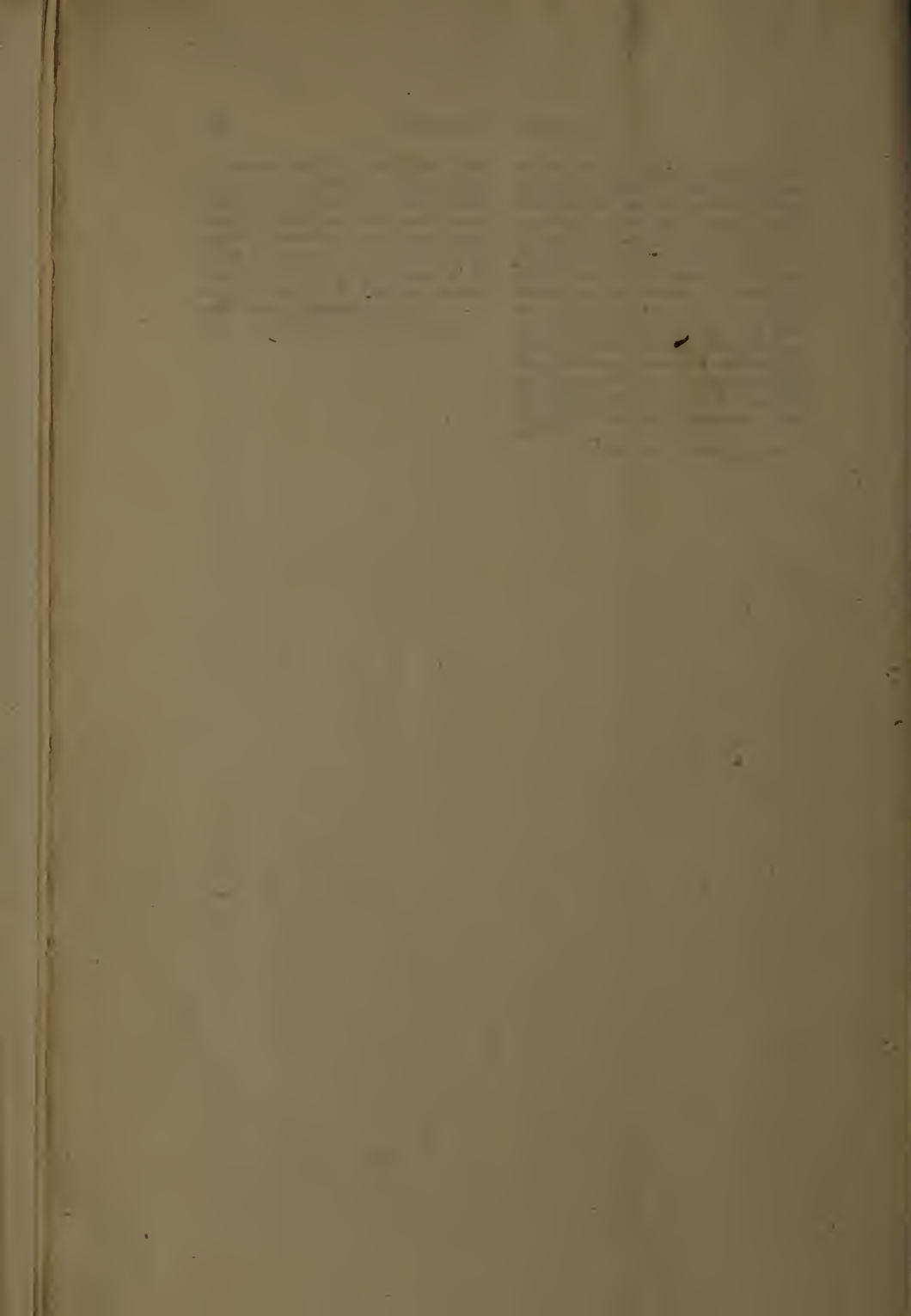
gist, tobacconist, tobacco-cutter, and sugar-refiner, of and in the city aforesaid, the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles, &c. from henceforth for ever, may and shall be by force of these presents one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and them by the same name one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name, really and fully for us, our heirs and successors, we have erected, made, ordained, constituted and confirmed by these presents, and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and shall and may be able to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, as well in all courts and places, as in all actions, pleas, causes, and matters whatsoever. And further, of our special grace, &c. we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, that all and singular person and persons now exercising or using, or who hereafter shall exercise or use the mystery of grocers, or the arts or mysteries of a confectioner, druggist, tobacconist, tobacco-cutter, and sugar-refiner, or any of them, within our city of London, the suburbs, precincts, or liberties of the same, or within three miles, &c. (who at present are not free or freemen of any other society or mystery within the city aforesaid,) that they from henceforth shall and may be able to be made freemen of the same society or mystery of Grocers of the city of London. And further, of the abundance of our special grace, &c. we will, and by these presents for us and our successors, have granted unto the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, and their successors, That they and their successors for ever may have, hold, and enjoy, and shall and may be able to have, hold, and enjoy, all, so many, such, the like, and the same liberties, franchises, powers, jurisdictions, and franchises, as the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers, &c. at any time before the 26th day of March, now last past, had, held, exercised, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, exercised, or

vel recitand' aliqu' Chart' L'ras paten'
 Dona sive Concession' antehac Custodib' & Coitat' Myster' Grocer' Civitat' London p^r aliquem vel aliquos predecessor^m n^ror^m dat' sive concess aut aliqua al' omissione re causa vel mat'ia quacunq' in contriu' non obstan'. IN CUJUS rei &c. T. R. REGE & REGINA apud Westm' septimo die July.

P' B're de Privato Sigillo.

enjoyed by reason or pretext of any charters, letters patent, or grants of our predecessors, or any or either of them, or by any other legal means, right, or title, non-mention or recital of any charters, letters patent, gifts, or grants, to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, by any or either of our predecessors, before this time given or granted, or any other omission, thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In witness whereof, &c. Witness the King and Queen at Westminster, July the 7th.

By Writ of Privy Seal, &c.



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